The second secon

Paris, Tuesday, January 25, 1994

As Algeria Militants Gain, Authority Retreats and Crumbles

U.S. Rebuffs

French Plea

For Action

On Bosnia

Christopher Rules Out

Use of Ground Troops

To Impose Settlement

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — The United States on Monday

rehulfed a French appeal to join with European

states in taking bolder action to impose a peace settlement on the warring parties in Bosnia-

Warning that the Balkan civil war was approaching a dangerous threshold. French leaders, in talks with Secretary of State Warren M.

Christopher, urged the United States to exert new pressure on all parties to reach a diplomat-

In the absence of an agreement, they said the United States should be ready to take more

assertive military action in cooperation with the European allies to compel Bosnia's Serbs. Croats and Muslims to accept a lasting truce

But Mr. Christopher rejected the French plea and insisted that the United States would con-

tinue to remain aloof from Western Europe's gravest socurity crisis. He told his hosts that the United States would not back any effort to impose an accord and had no intention of

Spesking after talks with Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, Mr. Christopher said the United States would "live up to its obligations" to use air power under NATO resolutions that urge

the Serbs to stop the strangulation of Sarajevo,

to allow Tuzia airport to be opened for humanitarian aid deliveries and to permit the rotation

of United Nations troops trapped in the Mus-

lim enclave of Srebrenica.

But he added, "As far as the situation overall, have to emphasize again that the United

States is not prepared to put ground troops into

Bosnia in order to resolve or impose a solution

Mr. Christopher's message was repeated in meetings with Prime Minister Edouard Balla-

dur and President François Mitterrand, leaving

the French government deeply disappointed.
[The president's office said Mr. Mitterrand had told Mr. Christopher that France would

soon put forward new proposals regarding the war in Bosnia. Reuters reported. A spokesman for the office, Jean Musiteili, said the ideas

would be put on the table "very soon," proba-

Senior French officials said Mr. Juppé explained to Mr. Christopher that France believes a catastrophic scenario is unfolding in Bosnia.

The French foreign minister added that conditions for UN troops delivering humanitarian aid on the ground, including 6,000 French soldiers, were becoming unbearable. By the end of winter, all 26,000 UN troops may have to

terminate their mission and withdraw.
With mostly Muslim forces loyal to Bosnia's

government gaining military strength and re-capturing territory. France fears that the Serbs

and Croats may soon activate their alliance and

A French official who participated in the talks said: "At that point, the Muslims will ask

the Americans to rescue them, and the United States will have to react to a truly genocidal

situation. That's why it is important for Wash-

ington to take a more active role now, before it

Mr. Christopher argued that the Serbs were the principal culprits in the war and that any military effort by the Muslims to regain territo-

He told reporters that the United States still

favored lifting the ban on weapons deliveries because, he said, "We think the arms embargo has worked adversely with respect to the Mus-

The French, in turn, contend that lifting the arms embargo will only escalate the fighting

and possibly expand the conflict to Kosovo and

seek to crush the Muslims.

ry was fully justified.

lims, in an unfair way."

and the ethnic partition of their country.

ic solution as soon as possible.

expanding its involvement

to the conflict there."

bly this week.

Herzegovina.

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service ALGIERS — The armed Islamic insurgency that has been fighting for two years is swiftly gaining ground against a military-backed government whose authority seems to be deteriorating daily.

Many of the army generals who rule Algeria, along with their supporters, have retreated to tightly guarded seaside compounds outside Algiera. To travel to and from offices and meetings, they often use helicopters.

Twenty-six foreigners have been shot and killed in the last four months, spurring an exodus of workers and diplomats. Police officers and troops withdraw at dusk from many villages and city slums where the militants enjoy wide support. The nightly curiew is punctuated with gunfire.

taken their weapons with them to the mountainous interior where Islamic militants are forming a formidable army. In response to the killing of Algerian officials and mem-bers of the security forces, paramilitary death squads have responded with fatal attacks on those suspected of being militants, say Western diplomats and human rights offi-

Foreign embassies, including the U.S. Embassy, have

Algeria reportedly is now sponsoring paramilitary death squads to deal with suspected Muslim militants. Page 5.

mats, who like all foreigners working in Algeria have been threatened with death by the militants if a deadline of Nov.

The French, once the junta's strongest backers, have begun to distance themselves from the faltering governdressing for continued military rule.

"The biggest risk oow is a convergence of the social and political problems," a European diplomat said. "If there is unrest on the streets because of the growing food shortages the troops may not want to shoot. At that point things would unravel, I could then see an alliance between jumor officers and Islamic leaders that would lead to an Islamic

Algeria felt the power of Muslim militancy in 1991 when the Islamic Salvation Front defeated the governing party in reduced their staffs, warned their citizens to leave and the first round of voting in parliamentary elections. Rather relocated remaining diplomats to secure compounds. One than allow the Islamic party to form a government, the Western embassy requires bulletproof vests for its diplomats, who like all foreigners working in Algeria have been 1992 and canceled the elections.

The generals later named a five-man committee to rule the country. Although a national conference to choose a

dressing for continued military rule. The creation of an Islamic state in Algeria could force 500,000 Algerians to flee to France, European diplomats

Outlawed in 1992. Islamic groups in Algeria began an armed insurrection, ambushing police and government offi-cials. In the last two years, the campaign has killed 2,000 people. But Islamic leaders say they have lost control of the insurrection as new groups, such as the Islamic Armed Movement and the Armed Islamic Group, have emerged to

supplant the traditional leadership of the Islamic Front. The only tactic that might salvage some form of the widely unpopular military-ruo government is a dialogue between the generals and the Islamic Salvadon Front, say many critics of the government. But with the generals and the militants showing little willingness to compromise, the

See ALGERIA, Page 5

Hundreds, perhaps as many as 8,000 young men, have deserted from the army this year, diplomats say. Many have 30 for leaving is oot met. Clinton Picks Aspin's No. 2 As New Pentagon Nominee

By Paul F. Horvitz

ional Herald Tribune . WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton on Monday selected the No. 2 official at the Pentagon, William J. Perry, as his latest nomi-

nee for secretary of defense. Mr. Perry, currently the deputy secretary of defense, has maintained close ties with the California weapons industry and high-technology laboratories and is considered one of the lathers of the radar-evading "Stealth" aircraft technology.

The 66-year-old former engineering and mathematics professor is reportedly well-liked in the Pentagon and by key members of Congress but has so far maintained a low public

profile. Though he passed Senate muster for the deputy's job, Mr. Perry would be required to undergo a second confirmation hearing.

In announcing the nomination, Mr. Clinton said Mr. Perry had "demonstrated leadership, integrity and mastery in his field." He praised his nominee as having "the right skills in man-agement" and "the right vision for the job." Mr. Perry said he would continue to press for

a reformed Pentagon system of buying new weapons and equipment "at affordable prices" and promised to continue the policy directions set out by his predecessor. Despite reports to the courrary, Mr. Perry

said he "did not have to be persuaded to take Among those praising the nomination was

Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat and a member of the Senate Armed Services Commit-tee, which will hold confirmation hearings. He declared Mr. Perry "confirmable."

If approved by the Senate, Mr. Perry would anchor an important foreign policy position that the White House has had considerable trouble filling:

Mr. Clinton's first defense secretary was Les Aspin, who resigned last month after a rocky first year in which he was viewed by the White House as too indecisive.

Bobby Ray Imman, a retired admiral and former top intelligence official named to succeed Mr. Aspin, threw up his hands on the eve of his Senate confirmation hearings this month and withdrew with a broadside against critical

oewspaper columnists. Mr. Perry's name arose quickly after the shock of Mr. luman's withdrawal. But two other potential nominees - Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat, and former Sen-ator. Warren Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican - reportedly rejected White House

feelers.
I think Sam Nunn always knew that if he was interested in that job, that I was open to him," Mr. Clinton said earlier Monday. But the president denied that anyone else but Mr. Perry had been offered the job.

Mr. Perry accepted it only reluctantly, and Vice President Al Gore played an important role in persuading him to accept. The New York Times reported.



President Bill Clinton arriving for a news conference Monday with William Perry, whom he nominated to be secretary of defense.

*A Too-Ambitious Agenda

__ Undid Hosokawa Reforms Tokyo Market Doesn't Scare Foreign Cash

By Steven Brull nal Herald Tribune

TOKYO - Prices on the Tokyo stock market, ravaged oo Monday by the steep-est one-day fall in two-and-a-half years. will probably drop even further until the fate of the government's policy to stimulate the economy becomes clear, market analysts said.

Yet, foreigners, whose buying has made Tokyo the best-performing major market this year, have so far been unfazed, in-spired by Japan's long-term prospects, they are likely to keep buying the market, despite the growing expectation that the major cot in income taxes that is seen as key to conomic recovery will be postponed, analysis said,

Indeed, whether Monday's 5 percent sell-off signals just an ordinary correction, or spirals into a deeper descent that could damage Japan's financial system and undermine long-term economic prospects, could depend on the attitude of overseas

investors.
"Technically, the market still has a lot to give up," one foreign fund manager said.
"But foreign investors couldn't care less.
They're not thinking of taking profits for

In its first response to Friday's defeat of Prime Minister Moribiro Hosokawa's See MARKET, Page 5

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO - The defeat of Japanese electoral reforms has not just crushed the ambitions of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his awkward coalition, but it also has blocked the political revolution that he helped set loose. It remains unlikely, though, that the forces pushing for change will be turned back entirely. Young, unafraid of the old political taboos, and a gifted salesman with a seductively understated manner. Mr. Hosokawa charmed the

stated manner, Mr. Hosokawa charmed the

NEWS ANALYSIS

public from the moment he took office last summer with the idea that he would bring major changes to outmoded political and economic structures, and that the changes would

Within his first few weeks as prime minister. he issued the apology for Japan's World War II aggression that none of his predecessors were able to unter, vilified the corruption and collusion that characterized the previous 38 years of Liberal Democratic Party rule, and vowed to make consumers, rather than corporate Japan,

the beneficiaries of government policy.

Mr. Hosokawa made it seem so easy to talk down the old order, and be was so encouraged by his souring approval ratings—and populari-ty with the Clinton administration—that he continued to add to the list, with few question ing whether all of the goals were attainable, or

even if they were compatible.

In effect, Mr. Hosokawa transformed the breakup of the Liberal Democrats last summer, popular disillusionment over political corruption, and impatience with stingy living stan-dards into not one but a series of revolutions.

See JAPAN, Page 5

Hosokawa threatens a new election if the sition bulks on a compromise. Page 4.

Starving Siberians Get the Old Apparatchik Runaround

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW - While Boris G. Fyodorov, the reformist sinance minister, was preparing for the news conference where he would resign, a lonely supplicant waited forlornly in his office, hardly aware of the era ending around her.

The desperate women of Baykir, a Siberian settlement 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of the capital, had sent Tatiana Kuzmina, 35, to plead their case. Their town was suffering from temperatures at 75 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minns 60 centigrade) — their apartments were so cold that spilled liquids immediately turned to ice on floors. More important, no one in

the oil-drilling enterprise that is Baykit's sole support had been paid since July. Children were fainting from hunger, said Mrs. Kuzmina, the mother of two. So all week, Mrs. Kuzmina, a computer programmer, had

The resignation of the reformer Boris G. Fyodorov as finance

minister was rejected by Russia's prime minister. Page 2.

traveled from one bureaucrat's antercom to another, seeking the rubles that, no one disputed, the government owes her and her town. She said she encountered little but high-handed

arbitrariness, a government attitude that has persisted here since carist days.

Over the weekend, Mrs. Kuzmina flew home empty-handed to a daughter, 6, who cannot shake her whooping cough. And it was perhaps fitting that she did so as the last of the young, reformist idealists were dropping out of President Boris N.

Yeltsin's government, returning it to old-style apparatchiks. For the same bureaucracy that stymica Mrs. Kuzmina last week had defeated, swallowed or corrupted the reformers during the past two years. And, when she examines the sham-

See CHAOS, Page 5

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The Fat of the Land Is Eluding the Obese

By Kara Swisher Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Everybody knows that tall men do better than short men, that homely people suffer prejudice while life's lovelies prevail. And if you are very fat, you can pretty much forget about

climbing the corporate ladder to the top. While multitudes of laws against sex and race discrimination have been passed, and claims based on those laws have flooded American courtrooms and resulted in multimillion-dollar judgments, fights against workplace discrimination based on appearance have not had the

But bolstered by another federal law - the Americans With Disabilities Act, pessed in 1990 - and several recent studies confirming economic disadvantages suffered because of appearance, the issue of

looks is taking its place in workplace discrimination cases. With a couple of important cases dealing with far people now working their way through courts, and a push in a few states to include looks protections in civil rights laws, many expect such claims to

become more common. "This is a really live issue," said Peggy Mastroianni, head of the division charged with enforcing the Americans with Disabilities Act for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the federal agency

that handles allegations of employment discrimination in the work-place. The more people understand the new law and also find other avenues for relief, the more cases I think we are going to see."

Last year, the commission strongly backed a 329-pound (148-kilogram) hospital attendant in Rhode Island in her victorious and precedent-setting case where a federal appeals court upheld the right of some

obese people to sue under laws that protect the disabled. While many see that victory — which could still be appealed — as a positive sign, the battle to make the workplace "looks-blind" remains a

Despite advances in the law, civil rights attorneys said it was hard to find clients who were willing to endure the pressures of a major court battle or who have strong enough cases on the basis of looks discrimina-tion alone to guarantee that they would prevail.

tion alone to guarantee that they would prevail.

"It's clear that it's unfair for people to be discriminated against because of how they look," said Laura Einstein, a civil rights attorney in Washington. "But," she added, "it's more unlikely that someone is going to say they were wronged because they are ugly."

Discrimination because of appearance is not explicitly prohibited under federal law, and only a few state and local laws have "personal"

See FAT, Page 5

3

Kiosk

Arafat Seeks to Mend Ties With Fahd

RIYADH (AFP) - The Palestine Liberauon Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, met King Fahd here Monday for the first time since infuriating the Saudi monarch by sup-porting Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait. A Palestiniao diplomat described the en-counter, which included discussion on the PLO's talks with Israel, as "very friendly"

and said the king "expressed his support and that of his government and the Saudi king-dom for the Palestinian cause and people." Saudi Arabia was the principal financial backer of the PLO before cutting off \$85.5 million in annual subsidies because of Mr. Arafat's backing of Saddam Hussein in the

General News

Abortion clinic foes face anti-rackteering law, the U.S. Supreme Court rules. Page 3. For Los Angeles commuters, it was a long Page 3. and winding road.

Gulf War.

Business/Finance

Boeing's sales fell last year, and it expects more of the same. SAS said it does not need an alliance to prosper. Page 9.

Rook Review

Page 8. Crossword Page & Weather

Page 18. Page 18.

Under Assad's Gaze, His Enemies' Enemies Wait

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service DAMASCUS - For all the talk of peace with Israel and a new and

more open relationship with the West, this ancient capital remains a city of shadows and secrets, not only for Palestinian guerrilla orga-nizations but also for both exiled Arab leaders and rebellious Kurds.

They work from offices on the side streets of Damascus, where silent men keep constant watch.

The Syrian capital is home to 10 hard-line Palestinian groups, most of them driven from Beirut about a decade ago, as well as to Kurdish nationalists and Baghdad intellectuals who oppose the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, and Shiite Muslims who are foes of the Saudi

For the last seven years, the capital has also provided refuge for Ali Nasser Monammed Hassani, the former president of South Yemen,

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The search for a

finance minister took on absurdiet proportions Mooday, as Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin

met the recalcitrant reformer, Boris

G. Fyodorov, and said that his res-

be surprised and upset by the negative reaction in the West to a new

Russian government without its

best-known market reformers, Ye-

gor T. Gaidar and Mr. Fyodorov.

who fought to restrain excess spending credits and inflation. Mr. Chemomyrdin is said to

have appealed urgently to the In-

ternational Monetary Fund not to postpone a scheduled high-level visit to Moscow this week to dis-

cuss new loans, and the IMF has agreed to come despite the lack of a

finance minister, senior Western diplomats said.

good relations with the oew gov-

ernment. But some criticized the

move, saying it would engage the IMF in domestic Russian politics

and might undermine the agency's

perceived commitment to lower in-

flation and budget deficits as nec-

essary conditions for further loans

Mr. Fyodorov, who has twice re-

fused to remain as finance minister

under current conditions, did oot

meet President Boris N. Yeltsin on

Monday, as had been expected. But in his conversations with Mr. Cher-

nomyrdin, Mr. Fyodorov was said

to be seeking an enhanced rank of

first deputy prime minister, with

full financial responsibility over

government policy, and the dis-missal of the central bank chair-

Mr. Fyodorov was said to feel

that his bargaining position had been improved by his refusal to

join the government last week,

which had surprised Mr. Cherno-

myrdin. He wants to ensure that if

he lends his credibility with West-

ern governments and institutions

to the new government, he has the

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Visiting **

power to do his job.

man, Viktor V. Gerashchenko.

to Russia.

They said the IMF decision was apparently made in order to keep

Mr. Chernomyrdin was said to

ignation was still not accepted.

Russia Seeks to Keep

Reformer in Cabinet

Resignation Is Rejected

who fled to Damascus after he was deposed by hard-line Marxists in 1986, and who now often holds court at a restaurant in the city's fashiooable Shaalan oeighbor-

To some in the West, tolerance

by Damascus for guerrilla groups and political plotters with whom it

is sympathetic is evidence that Syria is still supporting organizations that export violence. It is this relationship that persuades Washington to keep Syria on its list of nations considered

participants in state-supported terrorism and to enforce economic sanctions against the country. But while those ties loom as a

major obstacle to improved rela-tions with Washington, diplomats in Damascus say President Hafez Assad is only doing what any shrewd Middle Eastern politician would do, given the constantly

Mr. Yeltsin, who met Monday with the last well-known reformer

in the cabinet, Privatization Minis-ter Anatoli B. Chubais, is said to be reluctant to dismiss Mr. Gerash-

chenko, in part because he does not

want a confirmation fight in the

new Duma, which is dominated by

a loose coalition of ultranational-

ists and Communists. Mr. Cherno-

myrdin, officials said, is more will-

ing to sacrifice Mr. Gerashchenko.

although he may be betting on Mr. Yeltsin's rejuctance to do so.

Mr. Yeltsin was said by officials

to be slightly depressed and even apathetic in recent days. He has developed a pattern of periods of

intense activity around crises and

big events, like summit meetings, followed by periods of lassitude.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, before flying to Orel, in central Russia, met Mr.

Yeltsin for 30 minutes and later

said that "the new government has only just started work and people are already burying it."

He said he had no differences

with Mr. Yeltsin, that his govern-

ment would continue tough credit and financial policies and that "the

cabinet does oot intend to grant

But he also said the government

would pay its obligations to farm-ers and others, which Mr. Pyo-dorov had resisted as inflationary,

(\$4 billion) late last year. That is

product and would be highly infla-

Alexander K. Zaveryukha, the

deputy prime minister for agricul-

ture, said during the weekend that

the cabinet planned to spend 14 trillion rubles on agricultural subsidies in 1994, which is said to be a

rise of at least 7 percent over 1993.

financial support to Russia.

was practically nil.

day that it was suspending publica-

"This is fully within the scope of

tionary if paid in full.

credits easily.

closer eye on them. Syria's internal security forces closely monitor the activities of the array of resistance groups and guerrillas based in the country, from the Popular Union of Kurdistan to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"In recent months, the Syrians have effectively restrained these groups," a European diplomat said, adding that Syria was restricting their activities to distributing information, including radio broadcasts, and organizing political discussions. They are not allowed to undertake any military

activity on Syrian soil. "But just by having them here, it also gives President Assad a strong card," the diplomat continued. "It gives him the ability to undermine anything he doesn't like." Syria's future relationships with with the hard-liners, especially selves, not from an office in Dagroups like the Islamic Party of mascus.

At the offices of the Democratic
Froot for the Liberation of Palesleader of Saudi Arabian Shiftes optine, a basement warren of small rooms alongside a hairdressers' sa- has used his Damascus base to seek lon. Daond Talhamy, the group's accommodation with the govern-urbane spokesman, said it was wrong for the West to blame Syria

In November, Mr. Hassani, the

ian people," Mr. Talhamy said. which unified with Yemen, its

uge to the enemies of his enemies, if only because it allows him to keep a closer eye on them.

some of these groups, however, may be on the line as Washington because the real opposition comes presses Damascus to cut its ties from inside the territories them-

God or the radical Popular Front Rather than foment intrigues for the Liberation of Palestine, and plot the overthrow of their Rather than foment intrigues General Command. Both of them home governments, some of the are continuing to carry out military Arab political exiles taking refuge operations against Israel in south- in Damascus have recently engaged em Lebanon and the occupied ter- in what Syrian officials describe as constructive activities.

posed to the Riyach government,

wrong for the West to blame Syria because there are Palestinian groups at war with Israel.

The Palestinian became involved at the palestinian became involo The Palestinian opposition in officials in Aden, in efforts to me-diate growing political tension and of the political map of the Palestin-"To force Syria to close us down northern neighbor, in 1990.

Talks Adjourn For Study of **Gaza Security**

TABA, Egypt — Israeli and Palestinian oegotiators met for three hours Monday but adjourned for the week to wait for their leaders to agree on security aspects of Palestinian

The meeting dealt with allo-cating radio and television frequencies to an autonomous Palestinian authority for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The talks in this Red Sea resort have been overshad-owed by high-level contacts in Oslo, Cairo, Jerusalem and, next Sunday, in Switzerland.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Plays Down China Rights Moves

PARIS (Renters) — China took new steps Monday to address U.S. human rights concerns, but Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said it was not yet enough to warrant renewal of U.S. preferential trade

Mr. Christopher, after talks with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, called the discussions "positive and constructive" and announced plans for more high-level contacts, including a possible trip to Beijing by the

While Mr. Qian agreed to discuss 235 specific rights cases raised by the Americans, Mr. Christopher said there was no progress on President Bill Clinton's demand for release of anti-government demonstrators jailed after the 1989 Tianammen Square crackdown. Washington has threatened to withdraw most-favored-nation trade status unless its concerns on human rights are satisfied.

Iran Accused in Slaying of Bakhtiar

PARIS (AFP) — A prosecutor's report says that Tehran's intelligence, service was directly involved in the August 1991 assassination near Paris of a former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, a source familiar

with the document said Monday.

The report, submitted to the judge handling the investigation, said the Iranian service had provided logistical assistance to those who carried out the killing of Mr. Bakhtiar and his secretary in a Paris suburb. The Iranian Embassy here immediately denied the charge, saying that Tehran condemned "all terrorist action." Four people have been charged in the killings, and three are in custody.

Italy Arrests Industrialist for Fraud

ROME (Reuters) - Gaetano Mancina, former chairman of Italy's

ROME (Reuters) — Gaetano Mancini, former chairman of Italy's failed state holding company EFIM, was arrested Monday on suspicion of frand and false accounting, the police said.

Mr. Mancini, 70, chairman until the group went into inquidation in August 1992, was held as part of an investigation into alleged corruption at EFIM's Alumix SpA aluminium subsidiary, the police said. The former Alumix chairman, Corrado Imnocenti, was being sought on suspicion of

committing the same offenses.

EFIM, which was Italy's third-largest state holding company, controlled more than 140 companies ranging from aerospace companies to car windshield makers when it was put into liquidation with \$17.5 billion

Former Greek Bank-Leader Killed

ATHENS (Renters) - The former chairman of Greece's largest commercial bank died 12 hours after being shot four times at close range

by a leftist guerrilla group.

In a statement sent to the private SKAI television station, the group, known as November 17, said it shot Mihalis Vranopoulos for "high treason" tied to the purchase of the state-owned Hexacles General Cement Company in 1992.

Mr. Vranopoulos, 48, was the chairman of the state-run National Bank of Greece when it teamed up with Italy's Calcestrozzi and bought 70 percent of Heracles for \$225 million. November 17 said lick-backs amounting to \$12 million had been paid during the sale of Heracles by Greece's then-ruling conservative government.

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Chirac Moves to Grasp Nomination

PARIS (Reuters) - Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris and a former prime minister, was reported Monday to be moving to sew up his party's nomination for the 1995 French presidential election before the tide turns in favor of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

The newspaper Liberation said Mr. Chirac, 61, trailing far behind Mr. Balladur, 64, in opinion polls, had decided to bring forward the Rally for the Republic's congress to June from September to proclaim his own

A serior party official cast doubt on the report, saying it could be part of a whispering campaign by opponents to portray Mr. Chirac as a desperate man in a hurry. But the official acknowledged that the working of Mr. Chirac's announcement that he would not lead the conservative campaign for the European Parliament elections in June had made clear that Mr. Chirac was concentrating on the presidential campai

Deadlock on North Korea Lingers VIENNA (Renters) - North Korean diplomats held inconclusive

talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency on Monday on the deadlock over Pyongyang's returned to allow full inspection of its suspect-

ed nuclear sites.

"There's not much we can report from today," said an assency spokes."

man, David Kyd. "They will be back tomorrow, we hope with more substantive instructions from Pyonygang," The United States believes North Korea is secretly building nuclear bombs and may already have produced a few crude devices.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from Paris in Monday's editions on the devaluation of the CFA franc in Africa misidentified the region in which CFA stands for Coopération Financière en Afrique. The region is

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Threatens Spanish Transport

MADRID (Reuters) — Unions and government transport officials failed Monday to agree on what minimum services would operate during a general strike called for Thursday to protest the government's proposed labor policy.

Unions are seeking a cut of 75 percent to 80 percent in bus and subway services in Madrid and Barcelona, rejecting the government proposed 60 percent reductions. The unions hope to close schools, stores, factories,

media and government offices in a protest over government plans to restrict wage growth as a way to bolster employment.

The two sides did reach agreement on minimum services for sea and road transport, national flights and for ports and airports. The Transport Ministry said international flights would operate at 12 percent of normal levels.

The U.S. Supreme Court declined to rein in the fees airports charge to airlines for using runways, passenger terminals and other services. By a 7-to-1 vote, the court ruled Monday that a federal law requiring such fees to be "reasonable" gave airports the discretion to decide how much to charge. Only new regulations imposed by the federal government can limit that discretion, the court said. Hungary will auction hundreds of castles, mansions and hunting lodges

for as little as \$50,000 as it privatizes unproductive state property, an official said Monday. Up to 250 properties will go on sale in the spring after the State Property Agency imishes evaluations.

(Reuters)

Israel is ready to open its sea and airports to Jordan and allow the Arab

nation to use its air space for flights to Europe, the transport minister said Monday. The offer is conditioned on Israel receiving the same rights, Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar's office said.

(AP) Air France has unveiled a new interior design by Andrée Putnam for the

supersonic Concorde, aimed at keeping passengers relaxed as they streak over the Atlantic at 2,200 kph (1,360 mph). The decoration will cost 55 million francs (\$930,000) for five of the airline's seven Concordes. (AP) About 40 percent of robbery reports filed by foreign tourists in Rio de Janeiro may be false, mostly filed to collect insurance money when the tourists return home, according to police officials. They said most of the false reports are for cash and cameras and video equipment. (AFP)



SOMALI BANTUS STRIKE BACK - Somali Bantus chasing an ethnic Somali who tried to disrupt a Bantu meeting Monday with a grenade in a village near Mogadishu. Somalis are trying to dispossess the minority Bantus from their agricultural land

Bonn Rethinking Its EU Contribution

BONN - Finance Minister Theo Waigel called Monday for a review of Germany's contribution to European Union coffers, and op-position Social Democrats said the generous rebate to Britain should be scrapped.

and talked again of using "non-monetarist methods" of fighting in-Bonn has long been Europe's main financial source, contributing about 28 percent of total flation, like negotiated wage and EU funds, but mounting budget difficulties since German reunification in 1990 have caused According to Western diplomats the central bank, the Bundesbank, and others to and bankers, the previous government delayed paying obligations in amounts of up to 6 trillion rubles

With opinion polls showing German enthusiasm for the European Union on the wane while

social services are being cut and taxes increased at home, EU contributions could become a

major issue in an election year.

Germany also feels aggrieved because it has provided the lion's share of Western aid to Eastern Europe and to the former Soviet Union, more than all its EU partners put to-

A spokesman acknowledged that any changes in the formula, under which Germany makes the largest net payments into EU coffers while Britain gets a two-thirds rebate, would require the consent of all 12 member countries. The Bundesbank said Germany's net payout to EU budgets had risen from 10.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$6 billion) in 1987 to 22 bil-lion DM in 1992 and would rise to 30 billion DM by 1997.

Britain's success in obtaining and holding onto a rebate of 66 percent of the excess of its contributions to the EU over its receipts increasingly rankles in Germany.

"The rebate of around 6 billion DM a year granted to Britain in 1985 is no longer justified," said Ingrid Matthaeus Maier, deputy-leader in parliament of Germany's Social Democratic Party, which hopes to take power in national elections in October.

U.S. Expert on Russia Reassures Senators

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Bill Clinton's senior expert on Rusour state budget," he said.

The draft 1994 budget was not released Monday as scheduled.

sia, Strobe Talbott, sought on Monday to assure anxious senators that President Boris N. Yeltsin had Citing inflation and the budget not abandoned reform, and he dedeficit, the new economics minis-nied that the administration's sup-ter, Alexander Shokhin, said Mon-port of Mr. Yeltsin had caused it to day that Russia would not soon be ignore other democratic forces in

able to meet IMF conditions for a Russia. second loan of \$1.5 billion. "We have said from the very be-In Paris, a spokesman for Secre-ginning that we are supporting not tary of State Warren M. Christopher said he had agreed with thesaid Mr. Talbott, the U.S. special
French foreign minister, Alain
Juppe, about the need to continue

MOSCOW — Pravda said Mon-av that it was suspending publica-we are going to get a legal di-

tioo after the acrimonious collapse vorce from our partners and then

mouthpiece of the Soviet Commu-nist Party, angrily accused its financial collapse. He held 55 per-

Testifying before the Senate Ap-"Aid to Russia is going ahead," propriations subcommittee on for-said the spokesman, Richard eign operations, he acknowledged Duque. "I heard no one call it into that the cause of Russian reform had been buffeted in recent months It seemed another example of the by the clash between Soviet-era State Department in some conflict members of parliament and the with the Treasury Department, Yeltsin government, the election of whose officials have said that Rus- large numbers of rightist ultranasia's chance of getting new IMF aid tionalists to the new parliament and the departure last week of the

Pravda Suspends Printing After Collapse of Partnership

of its partnership with a Greek millionaire and that it expected to be
off the streets for several days.

The newspaper, for decades the

The newspaper, for decades the

The newspaper, for decades the magoate, Yannis Yannikos,

The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, Yannikos, The newspaper of decades the magoate, The news

Greek partners of seeking a take- cent of capital of the joint venture potential partners.

over bid and said that Pravda had stock company called Pravda Inter-

ing the rest.

that what has sometimes been an authoritarian rather than a dem- confidence that if he continues to called the second Russian revolution has failed, that counterrevolution has set in, and that Russian reform is a lost cause," he said. "That is not our view," Mr. Talbott said. "The forces of reform are said, "we asked ourselves whether

down but not out."

He said the administration believed that these developments had
he was taking a step toward or away from democracy. Our judgment, which we feel has been vindiunderscored its view that "a titanic cated, was that he acted for democstruggle is under way in Russia over the future of that country," that the United States had "a huge stake in the outcome" and that it must be prepared to continue its moral and financial support of de-

tended, applying those concepts to "the real world" meant supporting Mr. Yeltsin. He also rejected charges by some senators that such ing, Mr. Talbott said. Yeltsin actions as ordering troops

national, with the newspaper hold-

Linnik declined to identify the new

most prominent reformers from to fire on the parliament and then sify financial support for Russian Mr. Yeltsin's government. Ir. Yeltsin's government.

"Some in the West are concerned constitutional court were signs of ocratie approach.

He said that U.S. backing for Mr. Yeltsin "has by no means been automatic or reflexive."

"At each critical moment," he he was taking a step toward or

But he stressed repeatedly that the administration would watch the Yeltsin government's actions care-fully. And, he added, the United States has been especially firm in mocratization and reform "for years, indeed decades, in some cases for a generation or more."

During 1993, Mr. Talbott content years that economic austerity has caused. To slow the pace of reform and continue to prop up inefficient Communistera industries only would prolong the suffer-

> His remarks seemed directed at Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin's recent remarks that his government intends to abandon what he called "market romanticism" and boost production in oldstyle heavy industries established

in the Communist era. He said that at the summit meet-Mr. Linnik predicted that the ing in Moscow two weeks ago, Mr. publication would oot be available, Yeltsin "vowed that he would keep "for days, rather than weeks" until a deal was worked out with a new and Mr. Clinton promised to use consortium of entrepreneurs. Mr. U.S. influence with the West's major industrial nations and international lending institutions to inten-

"President Yeltsin needs to have press forward on a strong economic

reform program, Western support will be swift and substantial. Mr. Talbott said. But he and his colleagues must understand the causeand-effect relationship between internal reform and outside support. Our support will follow their reform. It cannot be the other way

Ariane Failure Strands Satellites

KOUROU, French Guiana Europe's 63d Ariane rocket, which was carrying two French-made sat-ellites, failed to reach orbit after being launched Monday, space of-

"The third stage stopped work-ing in flight," Charles Bigot, presi-dent of Arianespace, said. The failure was the first after 27 straight launching successes.

Oslo Picks Foreign Minister

OSLO - Björn Tore Godal, 49, on Monday to succeed the late Middle East peace broker, Johan Jörgen Holst, who died Jan. 13.

formerly trade and shipping minis-ter, was appointed foreign minister



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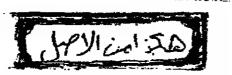
Austra	022-903-012	Ecuador .	170 255 5200	Italy	172-1022	Saudi Arabia	1-800-11
Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt ¹	355-5770	Kenya**	080011	Slovak Rep	00-42-00002
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland	9800-102-80	Kuwait	800-MCI (800-624)	Soain*	900-99-0014
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Dhile	00-0316	Germany ^{rt}	0130-0012	Mexico ⁴ 6	95-800-674-7000	Switzerland	155-0222
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President Starts Year 2 on High Note in Poli

WASHINGTON - Rising economic optimism and an improved personal standing with the American people are sending President Bill Clinton into his second year on a high note, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News poll. So far, there is little indication that controversy over his Whitewater business dealings has cast much of a cloud over him or his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The survey, completed Sanday of 1,507 randomly chosen people, showed Mr. Clinton holding the gains be made toward the end of the 1993 congressional session. He moved up in the public estimate of his foreign-policy skills — likely as a result of his trip to Western

Europe and Russia early this month.
On the eve of the president's State of the Union address, 60 percent of those polled have a favorable impression of him, his highest score since his inauguration a year ago, and 55 percent have a favorable view of Mrs. Clinton. By contrast, two leading opposition figures, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the former independent presidential candidate Ross Perot, have favorable scores of 35 and 32 percent.

The State of the Union address will be relevised live by CNN at 9

The State of the Union address will be televised live by CNN at 9 P.M. eastern standard time Tuesday (0200 GMT Wednesday).

A 44 percent plurality of those polled said the economy was improving, while only 18 percent saw it worsening — a reversal of the sentiment that prevailed during 1992 and most of 1993.

As a result, approval scores for his handling of the economy have climbed back into the positive range he enjoyed in the early months of his presidency and his overall approval score - 56 percent - is in positive territory for the lifth straight month.

His approval score for foreign affairs, which languished when attention focused on U.S. troops in Somalia last fall, has bounced up

Judge Orders Packwood to Turn Over Diaries

WASHINGTON — A federal judge ruled Monday that Senator Bob Packwood must turn over his diaries to the Senate ethics committee, which is investigating allegations of sexual misconduct, obstruction and witness intimidation.

The U.S. District Court judge, Thomas Penfield Jackson, acknowledged that the material sought by the committee was "ex-

tremely personal and private in nature." But he said the committee, which subpoensed the diaries, would review the materials in a manner that "respects Senator Packwood's legitimate expectations of privacy and is, therefore, reasonable"

under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution He set a hearing for Thursday to decide procedures for the disries to be provided. The disries currently are in the court's custody. Bobbi Munson, Mr. Packwood's press secretary, said the senator had no immediate comment on the ruling and would have none until he

had reviewed it with his attorney, Jacob Stein.

The Justice Department also has subpoenaed the diaries for a criminal investigation of Mr. Packwood. The judge did not address the department in his ruling, most likely because the department joined the Senate's lawsuit for the diaries by filing motions in secret. Mr. Packwood already has given the committee copies of diary entries from 1969-89. But his cooperation ended when the panel

found entries that raised questions about whether Mr. Packwood, Republican of Oregon, used his office to benefit lobbyists and businessmen who offered his wife a job.

The committee demanded the disries to consider whether to expand its probe to include the job offers, which also are the focus of

the Justice Department probe. The committee is investigating allegations that Mr. Packwood made unwanted sexual advances to more than two dozen women, tried to intimidate some of his accusers and attempted to obstruct the inquiry by altering the diaties.

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, after a rare weekend at the Camp David presidential retreat, cross-country skiing and playing pinball: "I didn't set any Nordic records yesterday cross-country skiing, but we had a wonderful time."

By Gwen Ifill

New York Times Service

Union address on Tuesday, President Bill Clin-ion will try to defuse criticism of his health care plan and make a new bid for middle-class support by emphasizing themes such as the need for more individual responsibility and

federal action against crime, according to aides.

The Clinton speech is not expected to include

major initiatives. But aides consider this ad-

dress pivotal and said that the president would

move beyond the economic security issues he concentrated on last year.

ion's first State of the Union address, will instead focus on the fight for universal health coverage, crime control, worker retraining and,

10 a leaser degree, restructuring of welfare.

In addition, in an effort to demonstrate that

This year's address, which will be Mr. Clin-

WASHINGTON - In his State of the

Ruling Throws Racketeering Law at Abortion Clinic Foes

By Linda Greenhouse New York Tunes Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday that abortion clinics can invoke the federal racketeering law to sue violent anti-abortion protest groups for damages.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice William H. Reiniquist, gives abortion clinics a potentially powerful legal weapon, including the prospect of triple damages, to combat and possibly to deter the violence that has made it increasingly risky and expensive for clinics to stay in business.

The decision reinstated a lawsuit brought by the National Organization for Women that charged Operation Rescue and several other groups and individuals with running a nationwide conspiracy to drive abor-

Abortion-rights groups hailed the ruling as a significant victory, although their lawyers cautioned that the task of proving the lawsun's allegations still lay ahead. While there is no doubt that bombings, vandalism. barassment of staff, and other acts have occurred, the plaintiffs have to prove in court that the acts were part

of a "pattern of racketeering activity" undertaken by the groups and individuals named in the lawsuit. Anti-abortion groups condemned the court for "2 vulgar betrayal of over 200 years of tolerance towards protest and civil disobedience," as Randall A. Terry. the founder of Operation Rescue and a defendant in the lawsuit, said Monday.

Two lower federal courts in Chicago had dismissed

"reprehensible" but had a political and ideological motive rather than an economic goal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit concluded in dismissing the suit in 1992.

But Chief Justice Rehnquist said Congress had not required an economic moove when it passed the racke-teering law in 1970. Noting that an economic motive requirement was "neither expressed nor, we think,

the lawsuit on the ground that the Racketeer-Influ- Supreme Court rulings to give a broad interpretation

tion clinics out of business through a campaign of intimidation, bombings and other violent acts.

enced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the federal law to the RICO law, which Congress originally passed to more commonly known as RICO, applied only to combat the infiltration of legitimate businesses by activities motivated by a desire for economic gain. The organized crime. The law quickly became popular as a defendants' actions as described in the lawsuit were useful tool in business disputes and other contexts far removed from organized crime.

The court has expressed discomfort with this development but has frequently declared that any limitations in the vaguety written law had to be placed there by Congress and not by federal judges. It was evident when the court heard arguments in the case last month that at least a majority of the justices was prepared to

let this lawsum proceed. fairly implied in the law, the chief justice said: "We believe the statutory language is unambiguous."

The decision, National Organization for Women v. Scheidler, No. 92-780, was the latest in a long list of actions that violate any of a list of state and federal RICO makes it illegal to conduct the "affairs" of an

Some Cruise, Some Lose on L.A. Freeways

Compiled by Our Staff From Deparches

LOS ANGELES -- Commuters pource onto a crippled freeway system Monday, testing a patchwork of repairs and detours that engineers hoped would ease the gridlock brought by last week's earthquake.

Many commuters opted to stay home last week to wait out the traffic jams or repair their homes. But by Monday, as the city struggled to return to normal, more people ventured out to resume their routines.

While early traffic through one bottleneck north of Los Angeles moved faster than expected, highways and surface streets on the city's west side were jammed as motorists made their way around several breaks in Interstate High-

Train service helped ease the crunch for com-muters from the Santa Clarita Valley. 25 miles (40 kilometers) northwest of Los Angeles, but there were no rails for west side commuters to

Residents of the city's distant northern suburbs bave been forced to take narrow frontage roads through mountain passes. Virtually all of those routes funnel into the main bottleneck at the point of a much-photographed freeway col- on its inaugural run from Lancaster. 40 miles

lapse — the interchange of 1-5 and Highway 14

about 25 miles north of downtown.

Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña had predicted backups of 20 to 30 miles in that area on Monday, which is down to half us normal capacity of 275,000 cars. Early traffic flowed smoothly, but the nackup built through the morning.

"It's a for better than TV said it would be." said Tom Bateman said of the drive from the north. He rode with a friend from Santa Clarita and made it to work at a rocket engine plant in Canega Park in 45 minutes. That was a vast improvement from the nightmarish four hours similar commuting took last week.

The year-old Metrolink train system added routes in hopes that disaster would succeed where public relations had failed and lure commuters in this automobile Mecca out of their

Scott Willens, 38, a garment district worker. said he found his first ride on the train an enjoyable one. But he said he worried about not having his late-model Honda for emergencies.

"Basically your wings are clipped." he said. "In California, your car is your freedom." Mr. Peña rode the Metrolink train Monday

north of downtown in the Antelope Valley. He emerged at Union Station to report estimates that train ridership had doubled for the day to more than 20,000.

But the train system was not without its

"There was such a mob scene in Santa Clarita," said Kent Cahill, who works in the district attorney's office downtown. "You can't even get near the platform to get your ticket stamped. The train was leaving with empty seats, and there were lines of people waiting to get their tickets punched."

Commuters face a sterner test Tuesday, when all but about 9,000 of the 640,000 students in the Los Angeles Unified School District are scheduled to return to classes.

The quake, which Jan. 17 and measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, is being blamed for 57 deaths. Aftershocks as strong as 4.5 on the Richter scale kept the city on edge over the

The Red Cross was sheltering 10,500 people in schools, gymnasiums and tents. An additional 4,400 people were in tent cities put up by the National Guard and run by the Salvation

Designing for Looks Weakened Spans

Y-Shape Prevented Movement

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service LOS ANGELES — Preliminary findings suggest that the columns carry to drew any conclusion, the on Simi Valley Freeway collapsed in last week's earthquake because they contained an architectural element known as flaring that pre-vented them from swinging back Asked if it was possible to design

These results are still prelimi-nary, but it appears that the columns would not have failed if the flaring was not in place," said lan Buckle, deputy director of the Na-nonal Center for Earthquake Engineering Research in New York.

The flares, which form a Y at the top of the column, are usually added for aesthetic purposes and are not intended to add strength.

As for the ruptures on older freeways, engineers for the state of California believe the reason is simple. The bridges and overpasses that toppled had not yet been "retrofitted" to comply with tougher standards for bracing the concrete col-

The two sections of the 30-yearold Santa Monica Freeway that [ell were scheduled to be retrofitted next month. Stretches that had al-ready had their supporting columns wrapped in steel to reduce sway were not damaged.

Newer highways that collapsed, like the Simi Valley Freeway, which had modern steel reinforcement and was outfitted with the latest "earthquake-proofing" technology, were unknowingly built on the previously undiscovered fault that caused the quake. Because engineers did not know of the fault's existence, they did not design the

Teams of engineers and researchers from the Nanonal Insninte of Standards and Technology in Washington and the National Center for Earthquake Engineering and Research in Buffalo arrived in

Richard Wright, director of the institutes' earthquake research group, said that while it was too

Asked if it was possible to design and forth as they were designed to overpasses that could withstand the said. "I am quite confident that we know enough about the behavior of structures in earthquakes that we can design them so that they sur-

vive intact." A report by investigators from the center for earthquake engineer-ing, found that fewer than 10 of the 2.000 bridges in the region surrounding the epicenter had col-lapsed. The report, which was released by state transportation officials, attributed the low failure rate to "the impact of rigorous codes, an aggressive retrofit program and good design and con-

struction practices." Still, the report attributed delays in completing the work on strengthening the columns and the awarding of contracts to a long-standing lawsuit brought by a union, the California Public Servants, that sought to prevent the state's transportation department from using outside consultants to

complete the retrofit. Officials said they expect removal of the highway debris will be completed within two weeks. At the same time, state engineers

At the same time, state engineers are redesigning the damaged portions of the highways. The designs will include steel rings inside the support columns for better bracing. larger foundations and additional vertical piles for greater strength, and expansion joints iled to hinges to prevent the roadways from bouncing off the columns in a quake. In addition, the engineers will use seismic reports from the quake to determine how strong the

bridges and overpasses need to be. In their report, the independent engineers from the earthquake center in Buffalo said the Y columns that collapsed had broken off di-rectly below the flare, "indicating significant but unintended structural interaction between the column and the flare.

This led to higher shear forces in the column than expected in design and to their subsequent failure," the report said.

The report said that the use of flares was questioned in the past, but that their behavior in the quake was the first evidence of "a problon with this detail." James E. Roberts of the state

transportation department, said that the flaring, which is found in about half of California's freeways. contributed little if anything to the collapses of the Simi Valley Freeway, which he said was located direcily above the fault. He said the flaring served only to suffen the column, which would have sheared with or without the design element. James Drago, a spokesman for

the state transportation department, defended the state's retrofitting program, saying that it was on schedule and that there had been no delays due to budget cuts.

Nigel Priestly of the University of California in San Diego, who specializes in seismic response of structures, said, "It is my opinion that the columns would have sur-vived on these collapsed overpasses if they would have been retrofit-

Quake-Proof Bridges? Tokyo Calls It Luck

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service TOKYO — When asked why highways and bridges in this earthquake-prone city bad not collapsed in recent earthquakes as they had in Los Angeles last week and San Francisco in 1989, experts

cited not superior design or construction but mainly good luck.

There have been many earthquakes bere that registered a magnitude of 6 or more on the Riebter scale since most of Tokyo's major highways were built. But the epicenter has always been fairly far from the city or deep underground, which lessens their impact.

"The present standards of California and Japan are almost the same," said Hisanobn Ichimasu, director of design and research at the Metropolitan Expressway Public Corp., which bailds the high-

But many Japanese assert that the quality of their construction is superior, and Mr. Ichimasu pointed out that California still had many older highways, built before the 1971 San Fernando Valley

earthquake prompted the state to strengthen its standards. Construction of the freeway system here did not start until the early 1960s, in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics in 1964.

That same year, a bridge collapsed into a river during a Niigata carthquake that measured 7.5 on the Richter scale, prompting Japan to strengthen construction standards.

Mr. Ichimasu said he could not recall a bridge or elevated roadway that had collapsed since then. In Japan, he said, "bow to resist earthquakes is the first priority for

any design.

Elevated roads here are designed to withstand five times more vertical movement than early California roadways, like the 1950s-vintage double-decker freeway that collapsed in the 1989 San Francisco quake. Current California standards, bowever, require that highways be able to withstand only 3.3 times more vertical motion

Q & A: Congress Is Key to a Make-or-Break Year

perts on domestic politics and Congress. In the run-up to President Bill Clinton's State of the Union address on Tuesday, Mr. Hess spoke to Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tri-

Q. What do you think the Clinton administration will attempt to accomplish in 1994 in the domestic

A. It seems that the president has A. It seems that the president has put all his eggs in one basket, and that is health care. This is a inightisk proposition. It is so complex, and his proposal is so complex, and there are so many interests involved and it affects every American. can. Whatever comes out is not likely to be much like what goes in. Nevertheless, he and the Demo-tratic Congress have to be able to claim a victory by the fall elections.

The whole point of the 1992 campaign was to end gridlock, to have a unified government. That happened. In some ways, 1993 was record with Congress, but at least in some substantial part because the liberal wing of his party, the hose were the things that they were prevented from doing by 12 years of Republican administrations.

Now they have so to complete the liberal wing of his party, the Democrats, to take to the electorate in the fall. What will that be?

A. If the economy is a superior of the liberal wing of his party, the Democrats, to take to the electorate in the fall. What will that be?

Now they have got to complete Now they have got to complete imitation will go out of the public the record of the Congress by the first dialogue. And I think the totality of fair to judge a Congress by the first year's session. It would be like judging an automobile when it's halfway down the assembly line. Now they really have to produce, and at the top of the list is health

This also seems to mean putting and maintain his position as a bud-welfare reform, his other prime welfare reform, his other prime welfare reform. And a proposal, on the back burner. And think frankly that's a mistake. It seems to be based on a theory that the Congress can't, as Lyndon Johnson said about Gerald Ford,

Q. What will the cambasis on health care do to the priorities in other areas, such as crime, job cre-ation, the deficit, immigration? A. The crime bill is an easy one. That largely is the tough bill that was left over from the previous

wise gets the blame for it. If we continue to get good economic news, he's the beneficiary without needing much fine-tuning.

siderable.

part what it squeezed out of the defense establishment. That's a big.

property. Although its application would be narrow, its significance is symbolic, as governors in several states are proposing similar-In endorsing that idea, Mr. Clinton will join a

host of Schate Democrats who approved it in November, but at the same time he will place himself in opposition to Democrats in the House who oppose it. The president has praised some provisions in the Senate legislation, such as a ban on assault weapons, but has not taken a position on the entire bill.

he can be as tough on crime as any Republican, Mr. Clinton is expected to endorse a provision

of the Senate's crime bill that would require

those who are convicted of three violent iclo-

pies to be sentenced to prison for life.

'Clinton's 1-2 Punch: Health and Crime

Crime measure are not the most significant. elements of Mr. Clinton's domestic goals or of the speech the president will deliver. Health care remains the administration's highest priority, but aides said the references to crime have expanded in the text in response to the polls showing it outpacing even health care as a matter of public concern.

Los Angeles-area residents stuck to their routine on a beachfront

That measure, sponsored by Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, applies only to convicts who commit the final crime on federal The pattern that is emerging for Mr. Clinton's address draws beavily on one of his favorite themes: that the United States can prosper only if its citizens rely less on government and

more on themselves. Mr. Clinton's advisers hope that such an approach will deflect Republican criticism that his health care plan would give government too big a role in personal choices. They also hope it will calm congressional liberals who worry how a government run by a self-described progressive Democrat can be more active when it has less money to spend.

be more likely to define the New Democrat that Bill Clinton claims

Congress. There will be a crime bill that goes through.

The economy is one of those things where a president claims credit for everything good that hap-pens on his watch, whether he's responsible for it or not, and like-

There are a bunch of other reformst-type pieces of legislation on the agenda: campaign reform of Congress I think they'll be drastically watered down.

legislation passed will be quite con-O. Is the budget deficit politically still alive as an issue in the counmy? How will the president pay for

question mark.

Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, is one of Washington's leading extension on domestic nolitics and the two working in tandem would national attention. Certainly Bill Q. On health care, are we likely Clinton came into office trying to keep international relations on the back burner.

In part, he was unable to do that, because the world is a dangerous place. The importance of his recent Clinton's first sustained overseas exposure to the rest of the world.

And if he's like past presidents, it should start to intrigue him. It's intellectually challenging. Especially if he gets more and more ned up with what used to be called the nattering nahobs in Congress, the leeway he is given in international affairs starts to look very attractive. I'm hoping that one of the les-sons for Bill Clinton of 1993 was to have a more balanced administra-

tion. It was very importantly a learning year — on the job training — for Bill Clinton.
Q. One of the views that has emerged as the year-end reviews come in on the president is that he, in a sense, became a tool of certain power brokers in Congress who wanted to advance their agendas and who affected the direction of policy quite seriously. Will that

A. Certainly one of the lessons of 1993 for Bill Clinton was that we have co-equal branches of government, that the U.S. Congress is not the Arkansas legislature writ large. Having a party majority is not

where you can be elected virtually on your own, without important constituencies, as he was, then you have to build a constituency, indeed a coalition, for every major piece of legislation. He started to learn that. He learned it with the North American Free Trade Agree-Also, I should say that there's a ment, where his coalition was large-

. In our system of government,

to see a very strong public relations highway with the proper amount of campaign by the White House this steel and concrete for it to survive. A. No question about it. It seems

to be a habit of this White House to suddenly be aware of a very impor-tant issue staring them in the face. trip to Europe is not in the Europe-an exposure to Bill Clinton, but Bill NAFTA would be the perfect example. They drop everything else Los Angeles last week to begin in-on the agenda. on the agenda.

Away From Politics One of Martin Lather King Jr.'s daughters told a Baptist church audience in Portsmouth that New Hampshire's refusal to formally name a holiday after her late father was "racist and separatist." The

holiday known elsewhere as King Day is legally Civil Rights Day in New Hampshire. "It is past time for New Hampshire to join the rest of America," Bernice King, 31, said. • An illegal racer lost control of his Camaro, killing an 8-year-old boy and injuring five other spectators, authorities said in Jacksonville, Florida. Brent Dean Hutchinson. 33. was racing against a Thunderbird on a makeshift track at an abandoned airport in front of about

200 spectators when he lost control, said police. Teenagers fired into a crowded roller skating rink across from a
police station in Boston, lightly wounding seven skaters as about 200
others scrambled for cover. The police arrested three youths and said the gunmen hit five boys and two girls, aged 12 to 17.

• The father of a boy who said Michael Jackson sexually molested him has been cleared of accusations that be tried to extort money from the singer, prosecutors announced in Los Angeles on Monday. The investigation began after representatives of the pop music star charged that the father fabricated the sex allegations because Mr. Jackson rebuffed his demand for 520 million to buy his silence. The boy is 14 years old. The prosecutors' office said in a statement that it had decided that no charges would be filed against the boy's father or his lawyer, who had also been accused of taking part in the alleged

* Telling police he attacked people because of their rudeness, a Brooklyn man confessed to stabbing a man who was walking with his wife and son in Manhattan. The suspect, Darryl Wright, 28, was caught because a cabdriver who witnessed the crime followed him for five blocks, driving in reverse on a one-way street through midday traffic. The police quoted Mr. Wright as saying "something to the effect of, people bump into him and don't say, "Excuse me, so

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Hosokawa Weighs **New Reform Vote**

Lower House Could Override The Opposition's Roadblock

TOKYO - Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his governing coalition, struggling to salvage their political reform bills, threatened Monday to call a new vote in Japan's parliament if the opposi-

tion balked at compromise.

Mr. Hosokawa, whose promises to clean up corrupt politics swept him to power last summer, suffered a humiliating defeat Friday when lawmakers from the Social Democratic Party — the biggest but most unstable member of the coalition -voted against the bill at the final

parliamentary stage. The crisis, if not resolved, could force Mr. Hosokawa to resign or call elections to win a new man-

Coalition leaders and their counterparts in the Liberal Democratic Party looked likely to agree on Tuesday to form a joint upper House of Councillors committee that could break the parliamentary deadlock and save a reform process

five years in the making.
"It looks like we may agree to set up the joint panel but there's no guarantee we'll be able to reach a compromise pact with the LDP," a

coalition legislator said. If that option fails, Mr. Hosokawa's team was planning to gamble on a fresh vote in the lower House of Representatives, lawmakers said. The lower House passed the reform package Nov. 18 and if it passes the package again with a ment took office in August. two-thirds majority, it would be-

Mr. Hosokawa told a meeting of coalition leaders Monday that he wanted to try the override vote if a compromise could not be reached. said a top coalition strategist,

The coalition, which has 259 seats in the 511-seat lower house, would need the support of about 70 reform-minded Liberal Democrats to win such a vote — something Japanese analysts said they believed was next to impossible.

But Foreign Minister Tsutomo Hata, leader of an influential coalition party, said he believed the government's bills had a good chance of winning the necessary two-thirds approval of the lower House if Liberal Democratic pro-reformers

threw in their support.

We have no doubt that the bills would he approved by the lower House if there's cross-voting," he

Although no public opinion polls have been published, media interviews with voters showed many were disgusted with both the Liberal Democrats and the Social-

The Socialists should be expelled from the coalition," a company employee said in a television interview.

'I can't believe that political reform has been held up after all the corruption scandals," a housewife said. "The LDP should be ashamed

Political analysts predicted diffi-cult times ahead for Mr. Hosokawa and his team of conservatives, centrists and the hard-line Socialists, who have stirred up trouble on a number of issues since the govern-

The Liberal Democratic Party hardly seems likely to agree to even a compromise political reform pact. It was the conservative party that, during its 1955-93 monopoly on power, perfected the system of money politics that spawned all the (Reuters, AP)



SEOUL FINANCIAL SCANDAL — Chang Yong Ja, a relative by marriage of former President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, being arrested in Seoul on Monday on charges of fraud and defaulting on checks worth \$14 million. She had been released on parole in 1992 while serving a 15-year sentence on a 1982 conviction for a loan scandal involving about \$740 million.

Mystery Snooze: Big Ben Quiet for 3 Hours

LONDON — Big Ben, Britain's most famous clock by which much of the nation keeps time. mysteriously stopped for three hours, officials

The clockmakers Thwaites & Reed got the clock going again at 9:30 P.M. Sunday, three hours and 10 minutes after it stopped.

Big Ben's chimes are regularly heard around the world by listeners to BBC radio.

Foreign Reporters Snub China Mao Film Screened at Hong Kong Press Club

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — At a time of growing concern about media self-censorship in Hong Kong, the local Foreign Correspondents' Club screened a film about Mao's life on Monday, resisting what member journalists described as China's first attempt to censor club

The BBC documentary, "Chairman Mao: The Last Emperor," featuring a critical assessment of the lead-er's rule and which briefly touches on his sexual appetite for young girls, has drawn strong diplomatic protests from Beijing in recent weeks.

The film was first aired in Britain in December, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the Communist leader's birth.

London has largely ignored Chinese displeasure with the production. But in Hong Kong, which reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, the film's reception has served to heighten fears about Beijing's future tolerance for criticism and free speech.

A local television company, Television Broadcasts

Ltd., has purchased rights to air the documentary on its English and Chinese language channels.

But the company, which hopes to expand its commercial activities across the border into Chinese markets, has yet to announce any plans to do so. This spurred the correspondents club to arrange a private

reening for its members. That decision attracted first-time visits from two officials from the Xinhua press agency, Benjing's de facto embassy in the colony, and inspectors from the Hong Kong government's Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority, which can censor films it judges offensive to neighboring countries.

A Xinhua representatives said the documentar "hurt the feelings of the Chinese people" and asked

Hong Kong government officials told the club's board that it should apply for permission, the first time in its long history that the club has been request-

The chub ignored both overtures, but the specter of Xinhus interference revived worries, especially among Hong Kong Chinese journalists, that the rarely m-voked colonial laws pertaining to search and scizure, emergency powers, immigration, treason, sedition and subversion could someday be used to stifle the city's

Patten Calls On China To Break the Deadlock

LONDON — The Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, urged China on Monday to resume deadlocked talks on the colony's handover to Beijing in 1997 and said it was time for the Chinese to make

"I think the first thing to do is to start talking again," he said after briefing Prime Minister John Major on the 17 rounds of talks that

Mr. Patten, whose proposals for democratic reform in the period before the handover have provoked strong opposition from Beijing said: We have already made sig-nificant moves, and I think it would be for the Chinese side to make

some moves as well.".

He added: "We would very much like to see a resumption of talks. We are still prepared to negotiate and we very much hope the Chinese are as well."

Mr. Patten infuriated China in October 1992 by proposing changes that would let Hong Kong people elect, directly or indirectly, the majority of the territory's legis-lators before the 1997 takeover. Negotiations broke down in November, with China vowing to scrap any electoral changes in 1997.

A first bill dealing with some of the less contentious changes is be-ing considered by Hong Kong's Legislative Council. Mr. Fatten has vowed to push on with the propos-als if Beijing refuses to talk.

Dutch to Sue Japanese Over War Brothels

THE HAGUE - The Netherlands on Monday said it had evidence that 200 to 300 Dutch or Dutch-Indonesia women were coerced into prostitution as "comfort women" for Japanese forces in In-donesia in World War II.

A private Dutch foundation will go to court in Tokyo on Tuesday to demand compensation for the victims.

An official investigation of government war archives found proof that m about 65 cases, the Japanese military had physically forced the women into working in broth-els, the Dutch Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement.

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Mexico Crackdown **Rings With Torture**

By Tod Robberson Ington Post Service

MORELIA, Mexico - Mariano Santiz Gomez has a deep brown scar over his left eye from the morning of Jan. 7, when Mexican Army troops arrived in this Mayan Indian mountain village to interrogate townspeople about links they may have had with Indian nihe

activity in the area.
Mr. Santiz said be, thic several hundred other men rounded up in Morelia's village square, was on his knees with his hands tied behind his back when a soldier asked him, "How many of your comrades did you have to kill to get those boots

Mr. Santiz said he responded:
"None. I bought them with my own bard-earned money." The next thing he recalls was an

army boot kicking him squarely in Stories of beatings, torture and incommunicado detention by Mexicommunicatio detention by Mexican Army troops are emerging throughout the southern state of Chiapas in the wake of a Jan. I uprising by hundreds of Indian peasant rebels calling themselves the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The army has rejected requests for interviews on human rights or other issues related to the uprising.
Military authorities reportedly have swept through Indian towns and villages like Mordia to round up men suspected of participating in the uprising. Morelia is 25 kilo-meters (15 miles) west of Altamir-

ano, a town occupied by Zapatistas for at least four days and the longest-held of four large urban centers they seized on New Year's Day. Investigators with the human rights group Annesty International said they were preparing a report that would be highly critical of the Mexican government's response to the uprising. It will say that gross human rights violations were per-

petrated against this state's Mayan Indian population. "We know there have been atrocities committed here by the mil-tary," a diplomat visiting Chiapas said earlier this month. In Washington, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat

of New Jersey, is scheduled to convene a hearing Feb. 2 on suspected human rights abuses by the Mexi-can Army. White House and State Department officials have warned that Mexico, as Washington's newest trading partner under the North American Free Trade Agree-ment, is expected to meet higher human rights standards than it has

in the past. Foreign military analysts said that the uprising appeared to have caught the Mexican Army off guard, and that widespread reports of human rights abuses were one of the symptoms of a military hurriedly trying to repair a damaged repu-tation and restore lost authority.

But in Morelia, as well as other villages where troops reportedly ransacked houses and clinics, occumuch the same terms that the govconment has used to describe the Zapatistas: lawless gunmen led by "professionals of violence."

"They're afraid from one minute

come to beat them again," said the taken by journalists.

Reverend Jose Rafael Diaz, a Ro-A government service and a gove

church, where they were interrogated while kneeling before a tub of water. If they were not forthcoming or gave what soldiers deemed an

water. Others had carbonated water forced up their noses. Villagers said they heard at least three men being beaten in the

incorrect answer, their heads were shoved into the tub and held under

overed in blood.
Mr. Santiz, E Traital Indian, de scribes himself as one of the hicky ones among the men rounded up in the village square at suurise Jan. 7. According to villagers and human rights investigators, 39 other men were taken away by troops that day after being forced to kneel on concrete for nearly five hours with their hands tied behind their backs.

Ten of them were released in the next two weeks. They returned here with tales of starvation, torture and incommunicado detention by the army. Twenty-six men from More-

We know there have been atrocities committed here by the military.

A diplomat who visited the area of the uprising.

lia were being detained, without having been formally charged with a crime, at the Cerro Hueco prison near Tuxtla Gutierrez, the state capital. Foreign human rights investigators said at least 70 Indians

were being held there. An Amnesty International inves-tigator, Carlos Salines, said that for nearly a week his group sought acblocked from entering the prison by the government's National Commission on Human Rights. They were finally given access Fri-day after Mr. Torricelli complained directly to President Carlos Salmas

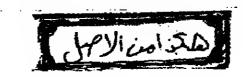
de Gortani.
Testimony gathered by Amnesty
investigators was consistent with
independent accounts gathered by U.S. journalists who visited Morelia on Friday.

Evidence of other army abuses has surfaced throughout the zone Scores of summary arrests and beatings have been reported in the towns of Ocosingo, Altamirano, Oxchuc and Rancho Nuevo.

On Jan. 4, a day after army troops stormed Ocosingo and engaged in heavy street battles with Zapatista guerrillas, journalists found the bodies of mine men. some dressed in clothing similar to the uniforms worn by Zapatista rebels - lined up inside the town's produce market, most with bullet wounds in their heads. Yellow twine, apparently used to bind their wrists, lay on the ground beside them. At least one still had twine attached to his right wrist pied chirches and beat civilian Several were bleeding from cuts of men, villagers refer to the army in their wrists apparently made by the

Almost all appeared to have been shot point-blank in the head, according to a U.S. forensic anthropologist, Clyde Snow, who saw

tigations of rights abuses, including He said some men had been takthe Cooningo deaths, were under en with their wrists bound into his way. But he would not elaborate.



مكذامن الأصل

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-

the United Nations forces in the

former Yugoslavia renewed his call

Monday for authority to order NATO warplanes to back up his

troops in case of an attack on UN

by the UN secretary-general, Bu-

his men was unacceptable.

another departing officer, Lieuten-

tary men in Bosnia. In a recent

meeting with President François

Mitterrand, Mr. Burros Ghali is re-

ported to have demanded General

Cot's removal from the post be

General Briquemont recently an-

nonneed he was quitting his post several months early because of

frustration with the troubled UN

Both men have clashed on nu-

Ghali, a fact alluded to by the

said that the controversy concern-

took up in July.

operation here.

forces in Bosnia, despite a decision

- The outgoing commander of

UN Commander

Renews Bosnia Call

Death Squads Haunt Algeria Dozens of Killings Laid to Pro-Regime Force New York Times Service ALGIERS — Pro-government paramilitary death squads have killed dozens of suspected Muslim militants in Algeria in the last four months, according to Western diplomats, human rights officials and witnesses. The death squads have emerged in response to violence by the militants, who have killed officials, intellectuals, and members of the security forces as part of n campaign to topple the government, the officials said. The violence in Algeria is being carried out by both sides, "said a human rights attorney whose life has western diplomats say they believe these groups."

Dozens of Killings Laid to Pro-Regime Forces

sides, said a human rights attorney whose life has been threatened by the death squads. Those in power and those trying to take power. There are frequent summary executions by those believed to be from the government, or allied with the government."

The diplomats and human rights officials said the death squads were linked to or directed by elements of the army and security forces.

Government officials say they do not know who is behind the death squads and deny systematic abuses by the military and police.

The violence in Algeria has claimed some 2,000 lives since it began in January 1992. The two main Islamic groups — the Islamic Armed Movement and the Armed Islamic Group — now control many rural areas and, after nightfall, some poor districts.

Police officers are frequent targets of the Islamic militants, and the death squads often strike in areas

where police officers have been killed.

Such kikings have recently taken place in the slum area of Kouba as well as the villages of Ain-Taya, 20

New York Times Service miles east of Algiers, and Saoula, 10 miles west of ALGIERS — Pro-government paramilitary death squads have killed dozens of suspected Muslim military in Alexandra in the street in the coastal town of Bourj et Kifan, 10 tants in Alexandra in the street in the coastal town of Bourj et Kifan, 10 tants in Algeria in the last four months, according to miles east of Algiers, after several policemen had been

> Reprisal killings have become so commonplace that neighborhoods where police or security officials are killed now brace themselves for attacks by the para-

> The pro-government death squads include the Organization of Free Young Algerians and the Secret Organization to Safeguard the Algerian Republic. Western diplomats say they believe these groups may, in fact, stem from the same organization, and they note that the wording of their communiques is often

"It is difficult to know how many people the death squads have killed," a European diplomat said, "but we believe there have been dozens of assassinations

Those who have witnessed abductions by the death squads live in fear, and many have been warned to keep silent. But a few Algerians told similar stories of kidnapings and murder on the condition they not be identified. In each case, these witnesses said, men in green military fatigues and ski hoods appeared well after the 11:30 P.M. curiew and took people from their homes. The bodies of those who had been abducted were found shot to death on a nearby street the next morning. Notes had been left on several of the corpses.

Many of the latest victims appear to be those with

relatives in the Islamic movement rather than actual

-CHRIS HEDGES

ALGERIA: Authority Crumbles as Radicals Advance

Continued from Page 1

two sides appear locked in a deadly contest that is plunging the country into anarchy.
Islamic militants have already

carved out small enclaves. In the militant stronghold of Blida, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Al-giers, the militants run whole. A dozen police officers, armed with neighborhoods and frequendy battle the police.

After burning down establishments that sell alcohol and assassinating at least one bar owner, militants have dried up Blida, a city of 400,000. Beauty pariors have been ransacked, and most of the women on the streets are veiled."

Stores that sell music cassettes no longer carry recordings by Western groups or female singers.
Satellite dishes, which bring in foreign broadcasts, have been dismantled. Kiosks and shops stopped
selling newspapers a week ago after
an order from the mitants.

Fear drives most Algerians home before dark, where they sit in tiny, overcrowded apartments watching the heavily censored government-run television network or French -channels that seem to flaunt the

5 freedom and wealth of Europe. Militams, who send warnings by fax or messenger, also have de-manded that the butchers lower the

. price of mest or sell only chicken.

especially with growing food short-ages, has proved popular.

In the moddy streets of Algiers' Kouha slum, where the police and Islamic militants open fire on one another almost daily, the reach of automatic weapons and wearing bulletproof vests, nervously man a roadblock on the outskirts of Kouba. But by nightfall this roadblock and another down the street are abandoned.

A few blocks away, in a small house, a senior leader of the Islamic Salvation Front and several lieutenants sat over cups of ten and a plate of chocolate cookies.

"Our first requirement is that those who rule the country get out of power," the semior leader said, "and if they do not want to get out of power, they will be forced out of power. If this demand is not met, there is no reason for us to talk to

"We are not against the army, or even the police, as institutions," he said. "We have many supporters in the lower ranks of both the army and the police, but the chiefs, the ones who govern, must go."

tors, with the exception of a few oil companies, are pulling out despite substantial losses, while others have been scared away.

"If the food shortages and bread lines continue to grow, people will take to the streets," said Ali Rachedi, director of the newspaper El Haq. "If that happens there will be chaos. The biggest danger now is not just worsening of the armed struggle, but a popular revolt."

There are signs that violence is spinning out of control. The daily death toll includes about a dozen members of the police and security forces and at least as many civil-

forces and at least as many civil ians, Western diplomats say.

■ 60 Fundamentalists Freed

The Algerian press agency APS said the government released 60 Muslim fundamentalists Monday from a desert prison camp, Reuters reported from Algiers.

Last week, the Interior Ministry said it had ordered the release of an unspecified number of prisoners from two desert camps. It also said that it was freeing all people who had been under house arrest.

The ministry said the moves were intended as conciliatory gestures ahead of the national conference on Algeria's political future. The The violence has further fueled main political parties have said economic decline. Foreign inves- they would boycott the conference.

CHAOS: Starving Siberians Are Getting That Old Apparatchik Runaround From Moscow bles of what had once been a chal- Russian cabinet's section on geololenging but secure life in Siberia, it gy and the use of minerals, said is the reformers she holds responsi-

The father and brother of a Sarajevo boy wounded in shelling crying as he is evacuated to Italy on

Monday in the hopes that doctors there can save his legs. Another boy wounded in the mortar attack Saturday also was airlifted out of the war-torn region. The attack killed six of the boys' playmates.

"I can assure you that every-where, especially in all these places "Our people are on the verge of extinction." Mrs. Kuzmina said at that are isolated and divorced from week's end, "I don't know why my the 'mainland,' people are living in unholy conditions," he said. children have to suffer for these

Mrs. Kuzmina's story illustrates why many Russians decided "radiresucret who Mrs. Kuzmina said cal reform" was not for them. In treated her with some consider.

Moscow, while Baykii was waiting. treated her with some consideration, said that the government in-deed owes the 6,000 people of Bay-desperately trying to cut back on kit about \$2.6 million. He agreed payments to money-losing enter-they must be in desperate straits.

But Mr. Bogomolov, chief of the ussian cabinet's section on geoloviand the use of minerals, said said the non-company and the use of minerals, said said the non-company of frustration at the reformers in stand the nostalgia and lear that ability to change the ethos of government as over any specific policy. towns with nowhere to go and no

way to live without the state. Finally, what Mrs. Kuzmina humped into was an all-powerful bureaucracy that has changed little from czarist or Communist times. Payments and credits are not awarded on the basis of laws or contracts, but according to personal whims and connections.

And when Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect to its old habits." of Russia's Iree-market reforms, re-

"Our state in its present form

cannot be regarded as democratic," Mr. Gaidar said in the newspaper ria, and, unlike most of her urban Izvestia. The gap between the classmates, chose a life in the pio-state and its hureaucracy, on the neer settlement of Baykit. one hand, and the people, on the other, is again widening."

The pampered and corrupt hurcaucracy "devoured the 'best' democrats," Mr. Gaidar added. "After it digested them, it returned

As Mrs. Kuzmina recounts her husband, a geologist, the oil fields

to accomplish — delivering hu-manitarian aid in the middle of the Bosnian war zone and protecting five UN "safe areas" in Bosnia without giving them enough troops and a sufficiently elastic mandate. Both generals have said that they need 9,000 to 10,000 more troops.

The key reason, according to General Cot and General Brique-

mont, is that the UN general secre-

tariat and the UN Security Council

have given the generals a huge task

tros Butros Ghali, to keep that power for himself. The controversy between the military officers and UN political General Jean Cot of the French Army said the idea of waiting "three hours" for political authorities at the UN's headquarters in side appears to be a symptom of a wider problem involving the political will of the international com-New York to ask NATO to protect munity to act forcefully in Bosnia. Several countries with troops in

General Cot spoke at a ceremony to mark a handover of the UN Bosnia - Britain, Canada and France - have said they are conmilitary command in Bosnia from sidering withdrawing their forces. When asked, General Rose said ant General Francis Briquemont of he had not been sent to oversee the Belgium, to a British officer, General Sir Michael Rose, who once departure of the United Nations from Bosnia.

"That is not part of our intention at the moment, he said.

commanded the Special Air Service, the special forces branch of the British Army.

General Cot, who will leave his General Cot appears to have been angered about the tendency of command before March 31, and UN political authorities to meddle General Briquemont are casualties in what the general has said is his of what appears to be a widening most important duty: protecting gap between the UN's political authorities in New York and the milithe lives of the UN soldiers.

"The problem is very simple," General Cot said. "In case of a massive attack against a safe area or anywhere, the only means we have of reacting against this imme-diately is close-air support." He added: "Immediately means

three minutes." "That would be perfect," he said. "Half an hour, that would be nice. But it's certainly not three hours."

UN sources said that during sevmerous occasions with Mr. Butros eral practice exercises, the socretary-general's office took five hours French general Monday when he to respond to a request from General Cot for immediate authoriza-tion to order NATO close-air suping NATO close-air support was

mina graduated from college in

Krasnoyarsk, in the heart of Sibe-

"The place itself is beautiful,"

There were vacations every sum-

mer - to the Black Sea, to the

Baltics, even one year to Yugosla-

via. For Mrs. Kuzmina and her

she said. "There's fresh air, crystal

rivers, pleasy of berries."

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Section 2

JAPAN: Parliament Defeat Confirmed That Agenda Was Too Ambitious

Continued from Page 1 The punishing reversal in parliament last week was merely the latest sign that this agenda had grown too ambitious.

Mr. Hosokawa vowed to put a younger gencration in power; to tein in government bureau-crats and have elected officials set policy, to shift the balance of power in partiament to urban districts from the rural constituencies, to rescue the economy from a deep recession, to lower the astronomical prices consumers here must pay, to realign the political parties toward the center, to open the economy, and to make ideas rather than cash the currency of political Any one of these would have represented a

sea change for this conscrvative nation, but a popular notion spread that the transformation was inevitable because of the end of the Cold. War and the growing realization that the workers who were responsible for creating Iapan's wealth were enjoying precious little of it.

Mr. Hosokawa only complicated his task when he determined that the electoral and campaign finance laws had to be overhanted before

were a product of oratory rather than action. "In a sense, the popularity of the coalition when it was formed was too high," said Kazuo Aichi, the head of the Defense Agency and a scuior figure in the Hosokawa government. "It just created problems by encouraging the prime minister to address too many things."

He added: "This cabinet was formed to pass

political reform. That was its mandate, I feel very strongly about this. The cabinet tried to address everything and then kind of dilly-dai-lied and accomplished nothing. In fact, Mr. Hosokawa had already faced serious setbacks on several of these fronts be-

fore the vote in parliament on his reform pack-The most telling losses have come in his unceasing battles to seize control of the minis-

tries from the bureaucrats who run them. But, as Haruo Shimada, a Keio University professor and adviser to the prime minister, pointed out, some changes appeared to be tak-ing place despite Mr. Hosokawa's miscalcula-

he reached for his other goals. The vote on Friday thus underscored the fact that, so far at least, the high hopes for fundamental change something seems to be happening in Japan,

Oleg Bogomolov, the one bu-

they must be in desperate straits.

even if it is not certain what. The Socialist Party, which attempted to shift its weight toward the political center by joining Mr. Hosokawa's coalition, was torn in two by Friday's vote and appears headed for a decisive

There also appears to be a growing prospect for more centrist members of the Liberal Dem-ocratic Party to defect and join the new parties at the heart of the governing coalition. A growing consumer consciousness has fueled the growth of a new kind of store here,

discounters. The popularity of cut-rate stores has helped spread the word that prices can, and maybe even should, come down. And now, with the prospect growing that Mr. Hosokawa's government will fall and new elec-tions will be held soon, the voters may get a chance to decide whether they are willing to risk the biggest revolution of all -- holding their

elected leaders accountable for pushing through the changes they say Japan must en-

British Sex Survey Turns Up Some Traditional Surprises

LONDON - A survey of sexual attitudes and behavior among the British has turned up results that have surprised some sociologists and pundits: The vast majority of people practice monogamy. and only a small number admit to engaging in homosexual sex.

The National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Life-Styles found that fewer than one in 20 married men and fewer than one in 50

married women reported having more than one sexual partner over the past year. Even fewer — roughly one in 100 married men and one in 500 married women - reported more than two partners. For single people the figures shifted, so that more than one in four men and more than one in six women hari multiple partners over the previous year. The results for people who lived together but were not married were in between but closer to those who are single.

The findings on homosexuality were controversial and, having appeared in excerpts in the press over the past two weeks, were immediately assailed by gry rights groups at a time when the House of Commons is considering a bill that would lower the age of consent from 21 to either 18 or 16.

The groups often cite earlier studies that one out of 10 men are bomosexual. By contrast, the current survey indicated that only 3.5 percent of men had had a male partner at some stage in their lives. Among them, only 1.4 percent had had one in the previous five years and only i.l percent in the previous year. The picture was roughly comparable for women, according to the investigators.

signed last week, it was as much out, experiences, it, is easy to under-seemed to promise a secure future. And in Austria, President

Insists: 'I Will Survive This'

VIENNA -- President Thomas Klestil, under fire over a love affair with an aide, denied on Monday that he was considering "I will survive this," Austrian state television quoted Mr. Klestil as

saying in a newspaper interview to be published Tuesday, breaking his 48-hour silence on the scandal. In its main news hulletin, the report said Mr. Klestif's office had confirmed the text of the interview, in which the president declared

himself "optimistic" and ruled out any thought of quitting. Mr. Klestil's wife of 37 years. Edith, left him earlier this month. saying she could no longer bear his close relationship with an aide, Margot Loffler, 39, like Mr. Klestil a career diplomat.

Conservatives closed ranks around Mr. Klestil, 61, insisting there vas no need for him to quit over revelations of a love affair that has broken up his marriage. As Mr. Klestil talked with aides in the Hofburg on whether to

leave his mistress or resign, the leader of the conservative Austrian People's Party, Erhard Busek, said he believed the affair was a He said at a news conference that "discussion in public is not the way to restore a marriage" and dismissed as "total nonsense" suggestions that the disclosure damaged Mr. Klestil's role as head of

MARKET: Tokyo's Falling Stocks Seem Not to Scare Foreign Investors

package of political reform bills in the upper house, the Nikkei 225-share index plunged 954.19 points to 18.353.24 on Monday, erasing nearly half of the gains made over the previous month.

Prices dropped from the outset as individual and institutional investors took profits. The index had gained nearly 11 percent since the start of the year. . Time is running out for Mr. Hosokawa to pass a reform bill before

the legislative session ends on Sat-

urday. Failure to do so could force the prime minister to step down or call snap elections. "Immediate dissolution of the Diet is unlikely." Salomon Brothers said in a note to investors Monday. Virtually all politicians agree that adopting fiscal support mea-

sures is necessary immediately." The chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, said Monday that the coalition, which had put economic policy on the back burner while it pursued political reform, would pursue both at once. Anawould pursue sort of measures rate, now at a record low 1.75 per-health of the financial system.

were likely before Feb. 11, when cent, could be slashed to 1.0 per-Mr. Hosokawa is to meet President cent. Bill Clinton to discuss the two nations' thorny trade relations.

But even though additional public works spending is likely to be approved, a reduction in income taxes, which foreign governments have long seen as the most effective way to prod the recession-plagued although there is consensus to cut income taxes, the Socialists in Mr. Hosokawa's coalition have opposed plans to pay for the measure with an eventual increase in consumption taxes.

"Bold new fiscal policies are likely to be possible only when the political situation is clarified, which is unlikely until after a new election," the Salomon note said.

The stock market could languish for weeks or months, but the extent of any decline would be lessened if the Bank of Japan were cut interest rates sooner and more deeply than of prices below that threshold expected. The official discount would threaten to undermine the

Foreigners, who are estimated to have plowed nearly I trillion yen (\$8.9 billion) into Japanese stocks since the start of this year, are also likely to provide support. Their buying accelerated this year as for-eign fund managers, fearful that stock markets in Southeast Asia Japanese economy back to health, had peaked, shifted assets to Japan, could be delayed until a new government is formed. That is because 80 percent and 85 percent of the region's equity capital. With the Nikkei index having lost more than half its value since December 1989. many hope the index will rise to 22,000 points by the end of 1994.

> asset-allocation driven," said Kathy Matsui, a strategist at Barturn around and sell." Brokers said foreign investors would continue to enter the market even as the index fell to 17,000, a key resistance level. But an erosion

"A lot of the investments are

dinary expenses for restructuring.
"If we have a market on March 31 that is below 18,591, the closing level one year earlier, then there's going to be negative ramifications for the financial system and the economy," said Betsy Daniel, a financial analyst at Morgan Stanley. Banks won't be insolvent, but their ability to write off had loans would be significantly reduced."

The major test will come toward the end of March, when companies close their accounts for the financial year. Banks and companies Kathy Matsui, a strategist at Bar-clay's de Zoete Wedd Ltd. That's to lock in gains, with most of the why I don't think they're going to shares being snapped up by for-

panies rely on unrealized gains on their equity portfolios—a theoreti-cal calculation of the capital gain

they would pocket if they sold -- to

write off bad debt or take extraor-

"It's not a stable or healthy mar-ket when core investors are selling off their shares to foreigners," th foreign fund manager said. There's something very odd about this type of movement. We're getring warning signals."

Stasi Files Fail to Link Brandt's Colleague to a Plot

BERLIN - More than 800 ages of former East German intelgence files released on Monday shed no light on allegations that a prominent colleague of Willy Brandt's had plotted to overthrow the former West German chancel-

Stasi, the former East German security police gives a detailed pic-ture of East Berlin's plans to discredit Herbert Wehner, who was parliamentary leader for the Social Democrats when Mr. Brandt was

Material found in the archives of

But it gave no evidence of links between Mr. Wehner and East German leaders that Mr. Brandt's widcited last week as a sign that he had going, was responsible for the national terrorist known as Carlos Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt,

worked with the Communist goverament to force her late husband to resign.

A controversy about the men, both now dead, has become an issue in this year's election cam-paign. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats have seized on it to accuse the Social Democrais of being unreliable and unpa-

Many of the 868 pages dealt with Mr. Wehner's prewar career as a Communist official and postwar East German plans to punish him for leaving the party in 1942. Included were reports he wrote in exile in Moscow, which have led to charges that Mr. Wehner, long

seen as the loyal workhorse who

deaths of fellow Communists for the 1923 bomhing of a French whom be denounced. whom be denounced.

state, which is largely ceremonial.

The files ended in 1966, the year Mr. Wehner became minister for all-German affairs in a coalition government, with a secret note sug-gesting that Stasi collect material on him for a trial to prove he was a traitor to communism.

According to Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, Mr. Wehner was in close touch with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, in May 1974 when Mr. Brandt's aide. Gunter Guillaume, was unmasked as a Communist spy. Mr. Brandt resigned over the scandal.

■ Link to Carlos Denied A former Stasi officer denied on Monday that he had supplied exkept the Social Democratic faction plosives to an associate of the inter-

ters reported. Helmut Voigt, in his first testimony since his trial began last week, told a Berlin criminal court that he had been ordered to make

contact with the Carlos group. Mr. Voigt, 51, faces charges that he ordered the return of explosives confiscated from Johannes Weinrich, a suspected lieutenant of Car-los's, as Mr. Weinrich entered East Germany in 1982.



FAT: Obese Look to U.S. Courts for Relief From Burden of Discrimination professor of psychology at the University of Vermont who surveyed the Continued from Page 1

appearance" protections. While federal civil rights laws specifically ber appearance proposed on race and sex, physical characteristics such as obesity, uginess and shortness are not protected.

poor physical shape, or unclean, or lazy. In the workplace the worst characteristics — when accurate — translate to a manager's largest headache: an unproductive employee. "In the workplace, it's clear that fat people are usually not promoted and underemployed," said Laura Eljaiek, head of the Nanonal Associa-

tion to Advance Fat Acceptance. Fighting back is the least of a fall person's worries in the workplace, according to recent studies for the association by Esther Rothblum, a

There are many negative stereotypes for the overweight: They are in

group's 4,000 members.

Miss Rothblum found that the more people weighed, the more they reported anecdotal instances of employment discrimination and of being the targets of jeering comments about weight.

Some courts have agreed that some jobs, such as emergency workers, may require that people not be too fat. But Miss Rothblum and other researchers said that 90 percent of work-related activities were not

Employers seem not to be moved by that fact. A study last fall by Harvard University's School of Public Health, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, firmly linked being fat with being economically disadvantaged. There are, it said, about 30 million fat Americans, 900,000 of them considered obese.

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Reform Slows Down

Winter Fog in Moscow

Under its new government, Russia is setting off into the fog without a compass. Most of the political leaders strongly committed to economic reform have bailed out. The prime minister. Viktor Chernomyrdin, who is no friend of theirs, says that his program will now combine some Western ideas with greater regard for the special circumstances of the Russian situation. That sounds like an attempt to compromise between market principles and Communist practice. It woo't work, and the effects will, unfortunately, be much harder on the Russian people than the original reforms would have been.

For President Bill Clinton this change of course in Moscow comes uncomfortably hard on the heels of his summit meeting there, less than a week earlier, with President Boris Yeltsin. It is a strong hint that Western influence on developments in Russia over the coming months will be slight. The Western democracies will oced to keep their aid ready to support good decisions when Russia makes them. But if there ever existed a time when foreign aid could be used as a great lever to change minds in Russia, that time has now passed.

That is a setback for American foreign policy, and one that might usefully sharpen the discussion in Washington about aid and

The West Will Watch

Russian economic reform is barely breathing. President Boris Yeltsin last week named a cabinet stacked with officials who want to keep the economy firmly under government control. Gone is Yegor Gaidar, the primary architect of market reform; gone, for now, is Boris Fyodorov, who, as finance minister, was the only Russian standing in the way of hyperinflation. Mr. Yeltsin appointed only one reformer, Anatoli Chubais, but he is rumored to want out in a few months after he completes his ambitious privatization program.

Running policy for Mr. Yeltsin will be Gorbachev-era apparatchiks like Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who proclaims an end to "the period of market romanticism," and Viktor Gerashchenko, bead of the central bank, who wants to pump trillions of excess rubles into an economy already running inflation rates above 20 percent a month. No wonder Mr. Chernomyrdin promises to control inflatioo by "commonetaristic" means, Translation: government price controls.

None of the oew officials have voiced a coherent economic strategy; it is unlikely that any of them can. But what they are sure to do is funnel huge subsidies into steel mills, military factories and state-owned farms. That is great news for the politically wired managers who line their pockets with the subsidies, but it is a threatening economic prescription for nearly everyooc else. What sense does it make to keep steel factories churning out molten

about how much was actually delivered versus the promises. Quite a lot of aid has gone to Russia during the past two years, if you include the debt relief (postponement of debt payments and forgiveness of some of the loans) that makes up most of it. But other than debt relief, the amounts provided have been far less than the Russians were led to expect.

The world's response to Russia's distress has been similar to attempts to cope in the 1980s with the Latin debt crisis. Again the primary emphasis has been on preventing the debtors' financial default and isolation, a useful goal but particularly in the Russian case hardly sufficient. In both cases the rescue efforts have been slow and intermittent. In Latin America, after a dire drop initially in the standard of living. things are oow turning out pretty well. It would be unwise to assume that events in Russia will

necessarily work out equally cheerfully.

Russia is getting less Western help than it had anticipated, and the West is seeing less referenced in Proceedings of the West is seeing less referenced. reform in Russia than it had hoped. Progress there is evidently going to be slower, and relations with the rest of the world scratchier, than in the past two years. In a period in which Russia's sense of direction is likely to be highly erratic, it is important for the United States to be exactly the opposite - steady, clear and predictable in its intentions.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

metal when Russia already produces almost twice as much steel as the United States for an economy only one-eighth as large? More steel will oot feed the bungry or house the homeless. But if the Yeltsin government proceeds to pay subsidies with oew rubles, it will drive inflation to astronomical levels, wrecking markets and pummeling the poor and elderly who are forced to survive on the vanishing value of their fixed incomes.

Mr. Chernomyrdin wants the West to believe that he is serious about reform but will make it slow and gentle. But be doesn't give a cine to what serious, slow reform would mean.

"Serious" means a reform that stabilizes prices; the way to do that is to stop printing rubles. "Slow" presumably means that the government will preserve existing factories with subsidies. The only feasible way for the government to pay subsidies without printing money is to boost taxes. The problem is that Russia has oo administrative mechanism or political will to raise taxes by huge amounts; nor has Mr. Yeltsin told voters that this is

vhat slow reform requires. Mr. Yeltsin might want to run away from economic reality. The danger is that if he persists, the economy will implode and pave the way for right-wing fanatics like Vladimir Zhirmovsky to take over and destroy democracy.

The West can hope that Mr. Yeltsin comes quickly to his senses. It can prepare for the day when he does by being ready to jump in without delay to help.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Americans Need to Save

my has once again begun to grow strongly, ance, indirectly, rose by half. That is an Even the cautious Federal Reserve Board agrees that an expansion is at last under way. The country is getting richer. That raises a question: What should Americans do with

their rising wealth? The conventional answer begins by calling for more money for education and so forth. But let's oot limit ourselves to the one-third of the economy that runs through public budgets. Let's talk about the whole thing. Most of the economy, after all, consists of spending on personal consumption by private individuals Private decisions will do as much to shape the

future ecocomy as public policy can. In the last cycle of sustained growth, the long boom of the 1980s. Americans sharply changed the general pattern of their spending. It is instructive to see what happened, since a lot of people apparently are not entirely

pleased with the way things worked out.

By the end of the '80s, Americans were spending much less of each dollar on food than a decade earlier and much more on medical care. As a society gets richer, the share of its income devoted to food typically drops, and in the '80s that drop was probably accelerated by the fierce competition in the grocery industry. At the same time, over the decade, the proportion of personal spending that went into medi-

After long hesitation, the American econo- cal care, whether directly or, through insurastounding increase in so short a time.

There were other changes as well, but much smaller. Spending on recreation rose a bit, and on lawyers. But the proportion of the average person's spending that went into the great American passion for cars and driving fell significantly. It appears that the rise in health spending was forcing people to hold down or even cut back other parts of their budgets.

By no means all of the rise in medical spending was financed by reducing other spending. Americans also saved much less. In the early '70s they saved ocarly 10 percent of their after-tax income. By the end of the '80s it was down to 4 percent. That is dangerous because investment comes out of savings. Low investment sets limits on technology and the kind of jobs that pay rising wages.

Two of the great concerns about the economy - the enormously rapid rise in health costs and the drop in savings and investment -are related. Reforms to limit the continued increases in the first are necessary to remedy the other. Economic growth in the 1980s was substantial but lopsided, imposing great strains on the country. Now that the economy is growing again, its new wealth occds to be used to recover a better balance. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Heavy U.S. Hand in Tokyo

The stern injunctions to Japan by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, may be part of a new tactical maneuver.

After meeting in Tokyo with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his finance minister, Hirohisa Fujii, the Treasury secretary declared that thiogs were oot progressing between his country and Japan. Mr. Bentsen threatened that if satisfactory trade agreements are not reached before the Hosokawa-Clinton summit on Feb. 11 in Washington, the United States will review the fundamentals of the economic partnership defined last July to reduce the Japanese trade surplus.

Mr. Bentsen's comments come, perhaps oot coincidentally, at a politically difficult moment for the Japanese prime minister, abandoned late last week by part of the Socialist group in the Senate, which refused to support his reform program. The American attitude might be explained by the welcome opportu-nity offered by a weakened and thus theoretically less resistant prime minister. Still, one has to wooder whether Mr. Bentsen's attitude was not dictated by other considerations. Is Mr. Hosokawa losing Mr. Clinton's confidence? In that case, isn't American diplomacy, in its obsession with economic issues. playing rough with an ally in trouble?

- Le Monde (Paris).



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Governing Isn't Impossible, Just Harder Than Before

WASHINGTON - When President Bill Clinton delivers his State of the Union address Tuesday night, he will face more than the daunting challenge of an election-year agenda crammed with tough topics. Governments in democratic societies around the world are notably weak these days.

More than a year ago, Bill Brock, the former Republican senator from Tennessee who under President Ronald Reagan was special trade representative and then secretary of labor, linked the phenomenon to the revolutionary

economic changes sweeping the world.

The virtual erasure of national boundaries to the flow of capital and location of manufacturing and service facilities lessens the ability of governments to control their national economies. Left of center or right of center, governments find it nearly impossible to enact and carry through policies that will cushion the shock waves of this economic transformation. Even if the policies are correct, another elec-

strate that they are on the right path.

Mr. Brock's analysis also applies to the United States, where George Bush struggled and failed and now Bill Clinton is being buffered by forces he finds hard to tame. But beyond those elemental forces, there are additional factors in America that have made the task of governing far more difficult than it used to be.

tion is upon them before leaders can demon-

The weakened condition of three principal governing institutions - parties, Congress and the presidency — has damaged the capacity of the system to develop and sustain coherent policy. And their weakness has fed the growth in power of two other sets of institutions, interest groups and the press, which, whatever their utility in other respects, are ill-equipped to develop national consensu

The decline of political parties, which have supplied the necessary connective tissue be-tween executive and legislative authority since the first decades of the republic, is a familiar tale. It reflects the suburbanization of America and the emergence of television as a principal means of communication among other forces. The opposition to NAFTA was led by the Democratic majority leader and the majority whip of the House. Two of the top three Democrats in the Senate also opposed the president. He put forward a high-priority health care plan, only to find it sandwiched between competing plans advanced by other groups of Democrats.
The reality is that we do not have two parties in Washington. We have 536. The president, the 100 senators and the 435 representatives are each a political party of one. Every one of them picked out the particular office he or she wanted, raised the campaign funds, hired the poll-ster, the media adviser, the consultants, recruited the volunteers, chose the issues - and ran as

if it were the only office on the ballot. Once in office, they quickly discovered that governing is a lot tougher than campaigning, By David S. Broder

that without genuine bonds of party loyalty, coalitions are hard to build. Like his predecessors, Mr. Clinton found that dealing with members of Congress was often tougher than negotiating with heads of

other sovereign states. The president soon found himself trying to cut deals with people who operate in a ruthless-ly self-interested fashion. The classic case came when Senator Herbert Kohl, Democrat of Wisconsin, a multimillionaire who paid for his own campaign, informed the president of the United States that the ceiling on a gas-tax increase was precisely 4.3 cents. Because Mr. Kohl was a potential swing vote, Mr. Clinton had to accept.

That was just one of many deals that enabled him to pass a budget by a single vote in the House and by Vice President Al Gore's tiebreaking vote in the Senate. NAFTA and other issues brought oo more such bargaining. While-Mr. Clinton woo more often than he lost on final passage, the bargaining process too often

We Americans ought to be honest and say that the decayed condition of our institutions makes the odds against any president's success daunting.

involved the sacrifice of important national goals - a rational energy policy, for example. It cost government some of its moral authority, for the public generally reacted with revulsion to the spectacle of this crude bargaining, not realizing that it is the inevitable by-product of a system in which every office-seeker and officeholder constitutes his or her own party.

The weakening of the American presidency is the result of many forces, including the party splintering just discussed. The growth of government programs has sapped the president's

ability to manage anything.

Too many people beyond his reach — federal bureaucrats and state and local officials spending federal dollars - do the day-to-day work of verning for which he is in theory accountable. This president has struggled even to manage his own White House staff, and the fiasco over the Bobby Ray Inman appointment casts doubt on whether he has figured out how to do it.

A series of credibility crises has weakened

Americans' trust in their presidents, from Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam to George Bush on Iran-contra and "Read my lips, no new taxes." Mr. Clinton has added to the list, with everything from his excuses for missing military service to the special prosecutor on Whitewater.

But this president, unlike several of his predecessors, has an activist agenda; this year alone, he hopes to restructure three basic social programs - education, welfare and health care.

Historically, major changes in domestic policy have occurred in special circumstances, when the country was deep in a recognized crisis (the Great Depression setting the stage for the New Deal) or a president had just won a landslide election victory (Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society of 1965, or Ronald Reagan and the tax-and-budget revolution of 1981).
Neither case fits Mr. Clinton's situation. The

doubts he raised in the campaign limited his victory to a plurality of 43 percent, which in turn has reduced his political clout in the hand-tohand combat with the leaders of the other 535 parties in Washington. Even as the economic recovery bolsters him, his repeated imbrogios, personal and political, drag him back down.

If the parties are weak and the presidency is weak, then what word applies to Congress and its reputation? The lawmakers have long been the butt of jokes, but the contempt in which they are held these days bespeaks something darker and more sinister. An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll last month found only three of 10 respondents expressing approval of the national legislature.

The effect on the legislators can be measured

in several ways. They are bailing out in record numbers. In 1992, 65 House members retired from Congress; the early pace suggests that the numbers may be even higher this year. Many are relative youngsters, like Representative Tim Pen-ney, Democrat of Minnesota, 42, who said he had been worn down after seven years by frustration with a Congress that is constantly frag-

mented and sedom gets anything done."

For those who stay behind, the public mood feeds serious anxiety attacks. Members of the largest freshman class in almost half a century face with dread the prospect of running for the first time with the awful label "incumbent" attached to their names.

Even upperclassmen weigh and measure each vote for the hidden time bomb it may contain, seeking constant reassurance that an opponent will not zap them with a 30-second spot for. their vote or that a single slip will not be farmed into white hot flames by the talk show network.

A House member who came to Congress a quarter-century ago says: "I have never served with more chickens than there are today. They don't want to cast any tough votes."

Politics abbors a power vacuum. The authority lost by the legitimate organs of government.

— parties, presidents and legislators — flows elsewhere in America, much of it has been taken over by interest groups, which claim to "represent" their members in ways that elected officials and politicians cannot or will not. I do oot take a purist view of special interests or their financial and political clout. In a da-

verse, pluralistic society, representation has to

go beyond the mere act of voring on election day. But there is a question of proportion. When scores of House members receive more than half their campaign funds from political action committees, the balance has shifted in ways that make it virtually impossible for any issue to be considered on its merits. (Health care provides a case in point. The White House has logged into its computers the names of more than 1,100 interest groups with substantial stakes in the health care battle.)

The other recipient of the power that has flowed out of the governing institutions is the press. Willy-nilly, much of the agenda-setting that was done by political parties and elected officials in times past has drifted into the hands

of oews organizations. We journalists are ill-equipped for the job. Reporters are instinctively fight promoters. Consensus-hunding is not our forte - or our job. Launching and carrying through public policy requires sustained effort. The press in all its forms is episodic. We flit from topic to topic. Our attitude toward institutions is cavalier.

All this hobbles our ability to substitute for political leadership — even if we had any claim to do so, which we do not

Does this mean that governing is impossible? No, but it is increasingly difficult. This is not to make alibis for President Clinton. He promised national leadership and it is up to him to deliver. But we Americans ought to be bonest and say that the decayed condition of our vital institutions makes the odds against any presi-

dent's success pretty daunting.

And we might acknowledge another fact: our own complicity in these problems. Weak as our institutions may be, they have not lost their responsiveness. When the American people send an unequivocal signal of what they want done,

Washington still gets the message — and acts.
Look at gun control. For years, polls had shown majority support for stricter measures, bot there was so little passion behind the poll-ing numbers that aggressive lobbying could de-feat measures like the Brady bill. When voters finally became aroused by repeated incidents of slaughter by gun-toting crazies. Congress, the president and both parties got on the ball.

But often, the people send confusing contra-dictory signals to Washington. For example, most Americans say they are satisfied with their own care but would like to see health insurance made available to everyone. They want govern-ment to crack down on excesses, trands and rip-offs that they think are occurring in the health. care system. But they don't want a big government bureaucracy or any government official standing between them and their doctor or hospital. And, by the way, they don't want to pay more taxes for more protection.

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When people begin to resolve some of these contradictions in their own minds, they may be able to start repairing battered institutions. The Washington Post.

When Foreign Operators Rock the Boats in Distant Harbors

HONG KONG — "Extremism in the de-fense of liberty" was once a conservative claim to virtue, but it never went unchallenged by politicians of a different stripe. Today, however, some extreme forms of free market philosophy appear to go unques-tioned in much of the Western world, despite

the instability they may sometimes cause. Last year France saw in the assault on the franc the machinations of foreign exchange dealers. So how must it feel for a medium-sized Asian country to be subject to waves of foreign money over which it has little control without denying its own long-standing commitments to the ments of the marketplace?

In the past few weeks, most of the stock markets of Asia, and some in Latin America. have shown remarkable volatility. Daily movements in excess of 2 percent have become almost the norm. Movements of 5 percent are no longer a surprise. Even one of 10 percent gets a headline for only a day. No one factor accounts for all of this, but the biggest single influence is the flow of foreign portfolio investment, or, in some cases, bot money chasing higher interest rates.

Mostly this has been regarded as "a good thing" by almost everyone except some cen-tral banks that must uy to ocutralize the effect of these flows on their monetary pobcies. Recipient countries are able to boast of By Philip Bowring

their nations' attractions to foreign investors. Prices mostly go up. The market participants are naturally in the forefront of those saying that portfolio flows are an unavoidable pert of globalization, and will help the more open developing economies by giving them access to cheaper capital than is available from do-

mestic sources. All these are balf-truths. It is worth taking a look at the response of two of the most successful Asian economies, South Korea and Taiwan, to see how they have responded to what has been happening elsewhere. Both have been under severe pressure from Western trade partners for financial sector liberalization, but both have either shelved plans for easing portfolio investment restrictions or even, in the Korean case, put

up additional bureaucratic obstacles. The Seoul bourse has been one of the more stable in Asia because of the relatively small part played by foreign mooey, which was confined to a few institutions. Indeed, as recently as 18 months ago the fund managers of London and New York who now pay 30 percent premiums for Korean funds would not touch them at a 30 percent discount. Much of the recent movement on the Scoul market has been due to speculation as to

whether the government would raise the foreign limit from 10 to 15 or 20 percent. The government is then abused by foreigners for insisting that the overall interests of the eco-nomy take precedence over their interests. In Taiwan, the government has postponed

an increase in foreign portfolio levels. No one could claim that Taiwan's market volatility

has ever been foreign-driven, but, as in South Korea, there are money-supply and interestrate consequences. Contrast this with Thailand. The forcing portfolio has not just helped lift the stock market by more than 100 percent over a year. It has pushed short-term interest rates down

to levels that cannot long be maintained with-out compromising broader policy objectives. New Zealand has had to cope with floods of money from "experts" who barely knew where it was a few months earlier but learned that ithad a reserve bank with an anti-inflation constitution. Result: a flood of money that pushed the currency up and interest rates down far

enough to threaten economic damage. Even India has been affected, although its stock market only recently came into favor. Inflow of \$1 billion to \$2 billion may not seem much to a stock market with capitalization of . \$100 billion. But, as in Brazil, which is of similar size, the impact is big because markets are thin relative to capitalization.

Free market advocates often do not understand how the weight of money from Europe and North America can destabilize smaller markets. So far there have been few complaints, because markets have been going up. But remember 1987? At that time Asian markets were far less influenced by foreign portfolios than now, yet they slumped even more sharply than Wall Street did. Next time the carnage could be worse, and last longer, be-coming a significant political issue. The cry up: Fore eners caused our market to fall 50 percent. In future, keep them out!" Such sentiments will underwine commitment to more important aspects of the market

economy - free trade, flow of direct investment, transfer of technology and so on. This is not to argue against the merits of globalization or of investing in emerging markets. But recent excesses could endanger a lot more than broker, exchange dealer and fund-manager commissions (and personal account dealings, which drive so many of them). The Korcans and Taiwanese are right to be wary. If liberalism and national interest are to be compatible in the long run, economic man-agement of countries like South Korea, Ma-laysia and Thailand cannot be beholden to

the whims of the portfolio allocators and currency speculators. International Herald Tribune.

Evidence of Nazi-Communist Collusion Behind the Propaganda

N EW YORK — Even today, it is widely believed that during the 1930s Stalin may have been tyrannical and treacherous but at least his anti-fascism was genuinely anti-fascist. Wasn't it?
The Communists may have done

monstrous things, but about Hitler they were ahead of the complacent appearing democracies. Weren't they?
There is good reason to doubt it.

On the freezing night of Feb. 27, 1933, the parliament building in Ber-lin, the Reichstag, was demolished by

Communism and fascism served each other in destroying freedom. A Dimitrov conspiracy would be the earliest evidence of a secret bond.

fire in an obviously political yet mysterious act of arson. That fire marked the beginning of

the totalitarian age in Europe. Using it as a pretext, the newly cleeted chancellor, Adolf Hitler, shed the mask of democratic pretensions and struck. The Nazis' prime target -even before their anti-Semitic persecutions -was the German left, the Communists above all. Many important leftists were rounded up in mass

arrests; others fled, mainly to Paris. A meaningful Communist response to fascism had been curiously slow in coming, but with the Reichstag fire the battle between the Nazis and the left at last seemed imminent

Seeking to pin the fire on the Communists. Hitler convened a show trial in Leipzig. It starred a senior Bulgarian Communist. Georgi Dimitrov (one of Stalin's closest associates), and two of his aides, along with a young Dutch lar left crank Marinus Van der Lubbe, who almost surely acted alone in setting the fire. All had been arrested in Germany.

By Stephen Koch

The Communists counterattacked with a worldwide propaganda campaign, which was vastly more persuasive than the Nazis'. It was officially and popularly welcomed by the West, which appropriately felt threatened by developments in Germany.

The campaign was covertly directed by the secret service of the Comin-tern, the Kremlin's international arm, and masterminded by Willi Münzenberg, the organizational genius behind the Comintern's propaganda

operations in the West.
Using fact and fiction, be set out to co-opt and lead widespread revulsion against the events in Germany. This set the agenda for the anti-fascism of the era Mr. Minzenberg's apparat-chiks revealed many Nazi horrors. with a special focus on the leadership of the SA, the Nazi party's private army of brown-shirted thugs, and their commandant, Ernst Rohm.

The war of words was designed to reach beyond Communist ranks to enlightened people everywhere - artists, writers, intellectuals, everyone aroused against Nazism. All were drawn in, as well they might have been.

Yet after a seven-month trial before five German judges that was purportedly set up to destroy him and that was marked by unrelenting Nazi prosecutorial invective, Mr. Dimilrov was acquitted late in 1933. How could this have happened?

During the trial, rumors circulated that a secret deal had been struck between the Nazi and Communist secret services, assuring Mr. Dimitrov and his two lieutenants of acquittal. Evidently the rumors were true. The trial was a characte within a characte. In 1948, Ruth Fischer, a former

high-level German Communist, in her book "Stabin and German Communism," published persuasive evidence of just such a covert collaboration, based on her conversations with Communist and Nazi go-betweens. During the trial, she was let in on

become president of East Germany. In 1933 be had sought her assistance

in the propaganda operations. During and after World War II, Miss Fischer systematically tried to learn the whole story, using among others, Rudolf Diels, a former Nazi deeply involved in the trial and the Gestapo, and Bob Edwards, a former high-level British Communist who had learned details of the apparent conspiracy in Moscow. In 1989, I interviewed Mr. Milin-

zenberg's widow, Babette Gross, 92, in Munich. She confirmed Miss Fascher's information about a deal.

After 1991, when the Committeen archives began to open, oew documentary evidence revealed high-level contacts between German army officers and Stalin's aides on such mat-

ters as General Röhm and the SA and details of Mr. Dimitrov's release. The evidence on what I had come to regard as the Dimitrov conspiracy seemed close to conclusive.

In 1992 Peter Sementijiev, a former member of the Bulgarian party's Central Committee, who had been very close to Mr. Dimitrov, told me that during the '40s and '50s the secret conspiracy was known to him and a few top Bulgarian leaders.
What could possibly have motivat-

ed both dictators to make such an arrangement? They fully intended to destroy each other. Yet they had much in common, not least their radical hatred for liberal democracy. And in 1933 each had practical reasons for wanting a propaganda war with more hark than bite. Neither wanted to escalate their

enmity to the level of premature armed conflict. But they needed each other to reinforce the mutual mass fear and loathing that sustained their claims to totalitarian power. And both seem to have benefited from supplying each other with disin-

formation to be used against their domestic enemies. the general outlines of the apparent deal by Wilhelm Pieck, who would arranged for forgeries made by the Gestape to discredit Field Marshal Mikhail Tochachevsky and others he murdered in the Great Terror of 1936-1938. My evidence indicates that Hitler used the NKVD and the propaganda generated by Mr. Minzenberg's apparatus for the murder of General Rolum and the slaughter of his SA stoum troopers during the Night of

Long Knives on June 30, 1934.
While Himmler's SS blackshirts were machine-gunning their fellow Nazis in the SA, Stalin summoned his closest advisers to the Kremlin for a midnight meeting. According to the memory of Walter Krivitsky, a senior intelligence officer who defected to the West, Stalin said that at that very hour Hitler was consolidating his position as Europe's most powerful fig-ure. Therefore, the true Soviet policy henceforth would be secretly to seek, despite the anti-fascist appearances,

This directive, according to Mr. Krivitsky, was handed down six years before the Nazi-Soviet alliance of August 1939 set the stage for World War II. Thus, almost certainly, the most urgent moral cause of the 1930s, antifascism, was betrayed from within by precisely the Communists who most andently claimed it as their own.

The differences between communism and fascism were profound, yet there is no doubt that they served each other in destroying freedom. A proba-ble Dimitrov conspiracy is the earliest evidence of that secret bond.

The writer, chairman of the writing division of Columbia University, is au-thor of "Double Lives," about emio-rage and cutture before the Cold War. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bismarck's Return

BERLIN - Prince Bismarck will arnive in Berlin on Friday Jan. 26] and will therefore be able to be present at the court festivities in honor of the Emperor's birthday. He will be lodged in the castle in the suite of spartments occupied by the Cesarevitch on the occasion of his last visit to Berlin. The duration of his stay is not yet determined. General Count Waldersee, the Commander of the 9th Army Corps, whose headquar-ters is at Altona, only a few miles distant from Prince Bismarck's house, has received orders to pro-ceed to Friedrichsruh, and will probably accompany the ex-Chan-cellor to Berlin Various patriotic associations are preparing an impos-ing reception for the Prince.

1919: Problems at Home

LONDON - The "Daily Tele-

American impatience with the seem ing slowness of the Peace Conference. In the absence of the expected business boom many people are ask-ing why President Wilson does not hurry home to size attention to the many messing problems connected with railrosses, thipping, money, tredit, production, labor prices and, more particularly, unemployment, which the New York Herald today [Jan. 25] declares is "approaching a penious stage."

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The German official news agency, D.N.B. said early today [Jan.

1944: U.S. Raid on Sofia

25] that American bombers escorted by fighters attempted to attack Solia, the capital of Bulgaria, at noon yes-terday, Anti-sircust fire and German and Bulgarian fighter planes dis-persed the greater part of the Ameri-can planes before they reached Sofia, graph's" New York correspondent D.N.B. said. A number of the Ameriwires that there are symptoms of can planes it said, were shot down.



A Guide to the State of the Speech

WASHINGTON — You cannot watch a State of the Union address without a scorecard. Here is a handy-dandy sheet of favorite plays and intricate defenses to paste in your hat as President Bill Clinton and the Congress

and the second of the second o

put on their annual pregame pageant.

1. Watch for the keyword theme-setter. Presidents say, "The State of the Union is —" and then add "good" or "sound," or as one did in an unprecedented fit of candor, "not good." If Mr. Clinton says something like "getting better," keep your eye out for. better," keep your eye out for:

 The climbing-economy credit grab.
 Ordinarily the results of the first year are blamed on the previous administration; new policies take a year to take effect. This year, however (thanks to the defeat By William Safire

of the benighted Chinton stimulus package, and to the drop in oil prices bequeathed by President George Bush), the economy continues to grow without inflation. Listen to credit being snatched by Democrats, culminating in.
3. We have all but ficked the budget

deficit, so come home. Perot voters. Remember those dire \$300 billion redink projections? Thanks to spending ctions (forced on the administration, but now welcomed) and the afore-mentioned Clinton climbing ecocomy, we are projecting a piddling \$180 billion next year. Do oot expect to hear anyone blamed for egregiously wrong

projections, or credit given skinilints for suggesting that growth, not taxation, is the way out of deficits.

4. Centerpiece time, as he waxes rhap-sodic about Health Reform, letting cameras linger on the lady in the gallery, who will not be holding hands with the Fed's Alan Greenspan. (Unemployed Kremlinologists, skilled in measuring proximity to power of bureaucrats atop Lenin's Tomb on May Day, will watch for Hillary's seatmate this year, which may be the clue to this year's Pentagon

boss, unless it is skater Nancy Kerrigan.)
5. Listen for Ewawki — acronym for "Ending Welfare As We Know It" the continued abandonment of which would strangle health reform in its universal crib. Watch for cameras to swing to Daniel Patrick Moynihan's smile of floccinaucinihilipilification, as he listens to this surrender to his demand that health and welfare reform be remarried.

6. Observe the frustration on Republican faces as Democrats wildly applaud his brazen kidnapping of the crime issue. Liberal root-casustry is dead; in the politics of personal security, it is no crime to steal the opposition's clothes. 7. Catch the List of Popular Accomdishments from national service to the signing of family leave, from happy talk

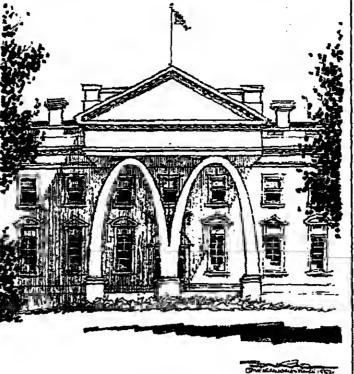
of information superhighways to rein-vention of government (watch him num. shake hands with Al Gore, properly calling him "Mr. President" — of the Sen-ate) but note how little is said about controversial actions, from the compromise on gays in the military to support

8. Listen for the strain in his voice as he tries to claim foreign-policy success in the holding of meetings. He has been practicing the lice "From meetings in Moscow to promote democracy to meetings in Tokyo to revive the world economy, our seriousness of purpose is winning respect around the world and getting results"; if he tries this lollapalooza of a con-applause line in the State of the Union, observe the embar-rassed silence on the left and unseemly guffaws on the right.

9. Bully that pulpit; stand by for uplift. The adept politician presses his oratorical strength. Because Mr. Clinton's strongest speech of the year was delivered at Memphis to a black audience, calling for individual moral responsibility and a rebirth of family values, look for a return to this theme — this time, aimed at Americans of all ilks. Park your cynicism with the House doorkeeper; this is what presidents should do, and what Mr. Clinton has shown he can do well

10. Ask not why the speech is running close to an bour, ask why the assembled solons, Supremes and secretaries are interrupting so often with applause. Be-cause when they are elapping, the cam-era pans their faces. They seldom clap for the president, oo matter who be is: they clap for the camera to give them face time with the American people, whose Union is free and prosperous and though testy and self-absorbed. in a fairly good state.

The New York Times.



Its Ugly Way Onto the Ice N EW YORK — Figure skating is like a dream. "Everything was beautiful at the ballet," three dancers with fractured childhoods sing to "A Chorus Line" of their refuge in toe shoes. That is what skating evokes, when the ice is silver-

bright, the blades swift, the skater accomplished - a beautiful momentary release

from the tatters of real life.

مكذات الأصل

The Golden Spoiler Elbows

By Anna Quindlen

That is somewhat illusory, as any girl-MEANWHILE

child who has risen before dawn to practice her compulsory figures day after the glorious line of leg and upraised arm. behind the double axels and the tripletoe combinations, lie sweat and tears and pain. And hehind it all, at the highest levels, lies that golden thing that has become all that glitters in much professional sport today: money. So why so shocked, sports fans, to find how far and how low the love of fucte can

have settled in Cyprus, but more than

double the number of Turkish Cypriots

have fled Cyprus for Turkey or else-

Regarding "Unappreciated Turkey" (Letters, Jan. 5):

Mehmet Oguicu seems concerned that Turkey doesn't "receive any mean-

ingful support from its allies, including the United States." I suggest that this

may be due to Turkey's poor human

rights record, which has been more than

Regarding "Rex Morgan" (Comics, Jan. 10):

If Berna's hrother Dexter is "proba-hly laying in bed," he must be laying eggs and in need of English lessons even

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the

Editor" and contain the writer's sig-

nature, name and full address. Let-

ters should be brief and are subject to

editing. We cannot be responsible for

the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LEONORE SUHL

Portimão, Portugal,

more than of cooking lessons.

Turkey and Rights

adequately documented.

Play It as It Lays

CANAN SINAN.

moving billboards, the corporate logos of juice companies and shoc manufacturers plastered on sleeves, wristbands, shorts. Chris Even, the champ who always knew the difference between competi-tive and cutthroat, says she is glad she is not playing tennis professionally today.

take competitive athletics? Why so

shocked to discover that those allied with Tonya Harding's brilliant, bumpy skating

career - and, some say, Tonya herself -

were allegedly willing to do violence to

her rival Nancy Kerrigan, for a pot of gold at the end of the Olympic rainbow?

Get real. The statistics about top foot-ball, basketball and baseball players to-

day are as often the sum total of their

commercial endorsements and contract

negotiations as they are batting averages or pass completions. Watch Wimbledon

and it is like watching a collection of tiny

"Wherever there's more money, there's going to be more downfall." Jennifer Capriati did not sell her adolescence for the thrill of the percussive sound of tennis ball meeting racket. She spent the years between 13 and 17 to child labor on the professional circuit, earning more than \$1 million. No one should be surprised that bad things are

done for that amount of cash, or that Jennifer is now burned out and wants nothing more than to finish high school. In recent years it has become clear how much athletes are willing to do to win. Featherlight gymnasts, their rih cages aflutter as they stood with arms

raised to the crowd, threw up their low-calorie meals or did not eat in the first place. Steroids became the breakfast of champions for the hulk-up sports. Is it really that great a leap from hurting yourself to hurting the competition?

There may have been a time when the feeling of the earth moving so effortlessly beneath the hlades of her skates was Tonya Harding's great reward. And maybe there are moments when those blades still mute the sound of coins clinking, when she forgets that she is famous and just about broke and cares only that she is superb at the sport.

Tonya, like so many others, was in it for the money. Now, with all the bad publicity, it will oever come. Tonya is a hard case, tough and smart-mouthed and enormously talented. Had she been a young man in baseball, she might have made a mint. But figure skating is still a dream, and Nancy Kerrigan, not Tonya Harding, is a dream girl, sweet, beaucful, graceful and suited to chiffons.

No bad childhood, no financial woes, oo competition or rewards could ever excuse the moment when someone acting on Tonya Harding's behalf, if not ber behest, whacked Nancy Kerrigan in the leg. But why so shocked? The motto of professional athleties has been clear for some time - it isn't how you play the game, it's whether you win. When money is the root of all, evil follows.

The New York Times.

Not Such a Bad Record

By Morris B. Abram

N EW YORK — As the century nears its end, the United States racism has been overcome by legisla-tion and court action. Large seg-ments of society have been obliged to occupies a preeminent position, the most dominant in its history. In part, give obedience, sometimes by sullen surrender, to the nation's higher principles, which prevail over preju-dice on such explosive issues as race, this has to do with the misfortunes of others — an empire has fallen, countries have fractured, economics sag.

This has been a century of much religion and the language of bate.

technical progress, yet it has been the bloodiest ever. Millions died in two world wars, millions more were killed by their own governments. Throughout all this, the United States, for all its difficulties, has remained the hope and haven of those seeking a better life.

In my years at the United Nations, histened to much criticism of the United States (though less in recent years). It is said to be materialistic, racist, violent and hegemonic. But in this far from ideal world, the United States has established a remarkably admirable record. Twice in this century it came to Europe's rescue. After each salvation, it tried sentimentally to establish the international mechanisms to prevent à recurrence.

After World War II, the United States donated large sums to rebuild the economies oot only of its allies but of its defeated enemies. In 1951, although they were weary of war, Americans took up arms to defend Korea. As the anchor of NATO, they shouldered the burdens and risks of containing Communist aggression.
In Vietnam, the American impulse

to protect went too far. The inefuctable lesson is that a vibrant democracy can bring down an otherwise good presidency by democratic protest. The succeeding president was himself driven from office after offending

These are instances, only a few years apart, in which the American people revoked mandates and toppled commanders in chief by bloodless resistance. Despite the tunnoil, American democracy was never threatened.

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places in the world where people can truly enjoy a

remarkable lifestyle.

During this same period, legalized

Although America is composed of

as many ethnic and religious groups as any country, not since the Civil

War has any group tried to break away. America's racial patterns are

changing and its economy is matur-

ing, but the constant is peaceful adjustment within the framework of a

constitution that has been amended

only 26 times in more than 200 years.

Crime is a serious concern. But the United States has not yielded its

traditions of due process. As with oth-

er problems, the nation confronts its

concerns through open debate and free elections. Congress has begin to take control of the gun problem.

Economically, the United States is not booming, but its unemployment figures are half those of most of the

advanced European countries. The American spirit of free enterprise and

open markets has been copied by the

prospering Asian states and even by

former Communist systems, After years of self-examination, American

industry is again among the most effi-cient in the world.

may be imitation, but the most con-

vincing evidence of a society's attrac-

tion is in immigration patterns. There

is no doubt that in the worst of times,

the beacon held aloft by the Statute of Liberty has enticed more of mankind

The writer, a former U.S. perman

representative to the United Nations in Geneva, is chairman of the United Na-tions Watch, Geneva. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Serbian Church

Regarding "Bosnia's Holocaust Puts the Churches to Shame" (Opinion, Jan. 5)

by Henry Siegman: The Serhian Christian Orthodox Church does not sanction any feckless-oess and faithlessness in Bosnia, as Mr. Siegman alleges. The head of our church, Pariarch Pavie, has prayed for peace and asked all three warring facdons to observe rules of human behavior and not to commit atrocities.

During his visit to Austria in November, Patriarch Pavle stated that he would not "accept any Serbia, large or small, at the cost of crimes" and that in Bosnia there were three culprits, oot one. We trust that Protestant, Catholic and

Jewish religious institutions will assess Mr. Siegman's call for bombing the Serbs as being reckless and alien to the spirituality of any religion. IVAN ALEKSIC

and MILUN KOSTIC.

Inman and His Detractors

In defense of Bobby Ray Inman, I would like to say that throughout his long careet in public service, he has been recognized as being exceedingly bright, capable, honest and a devoted servant of his country.

Now, after his recent confrontation with the media, it is open season on Mr. Inman. If the press's moral crusading is allowed to continue at its present pace. I fear that the overall quality of candidates for public service will dwindle (if it hasn't already); and that the United

States will be saddled with government officials whose only qualifications are a thick skin and a thick head.

> PETER B. MARTIN. Monteuq. France.

If Bobby Ray Inman can he scared out of Washington by the likes of William Safire, lapdog of two discredited administrations, then, as Senator Bob Dole suggests he was probably not the man for the job. But in the future, Mr. Safire should be restricted to commentary on grammar and etymology; his reminiscences of the good old Nixon days threaten a triumph of duliness.

MICHAEL G. HANLY.

The Fate of Cypriot Turks

Regarding "Why Turkey Invaded" (Letters, Dec. 15): T. L. Chrysanthopoulos asserts that

"the Turkish Cypriots were never in danger" during the failed Greek coup. That is exactly what my Turkish Cypriot grandparents were told shortly before being abducted and murdered by Greek

Cypriot soldiers in Cyprus in 1964.

No one can deny that hundreds of Turkish Cypriot civilians, sometimes entire villages, were slaughtered by the Cyprus (Greek Cypriot) and mainland Cyprus (Greek Cypriot) and mainland Greek army during attacks in 1963-64, 1967 and 1973-74. As a result of the Turkish military intervention thelives of thousands of Turkish Cypriots have been saved. So have the lives of Greek Cypriots opposed to the annexation of Cyprus by Greece.

As to the "settlers," mainland Turks

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Clockwise from top left, jewelry by Yuko Nakajima, Mark Silverman, Paola Longhi and Jasper Lam Siu Yuk, which won Diamonds-International Awards for design.

Dressing the '90s in Diamonds

ARIS - A gust of fresh air and a flood of daylight have swept through the opulent world of diamonds. That is the message from a new generation of jewelry designers worldwide.

The biennial Diamonds-International Awards — the ewelry Oscars announced in Paris - were about the incredible lightness of fine jewels for the 1990s.

Here were diamonds winking from translucent nug-gets of rock crystal, sprinkled on a mesb of gold bracelet or quivering at the neck suspended from the skinniest of leather thongs.

The settings might be complex, fancy or even funky — what price a pair of diamond spurs? — but the award winners all had a lightness of touch and technique. The results - some classic, others experimental - are likely to influence not just future designs but also attitudes, which in the past have often been reverential and stuffy. The new deal was symbolized by the British designer John Galliano, his hair teased into devil's horns, as one of the designer guests whose outfit appeared in the gala fashion-with-diamonds show

The American jeweler Henry Dunay, whose bold piece flashed with blue enamel was an award winner, praised the energy and color of the designs - and the American sense of bumor.

"I see a lot of enamel, with color coming through strong and a sense of designers saying, 'Let's not be afraid,'" said Dunay, citing the Japanese design of

acrylic laid on top of diamonds and American offerings that were "casual and fun" but still exciting. Mark Silverman, whose glitter gulch diamond spurs could be just the thing to offset your cowboy boots, said be wanted a design that was "whimsical" and "that hadn't been done before - and something

western seemed very American."

The rise of the Pacific Rim countries in jewelry en was marked by the first award winner from South Korea: Hee Won Kang's lacquer-and-diamond geometric earnings dripping from lobe to shoulder.

From the Philippines came a striking crystal neck-lace, the diamonds buried in what looked like irregular ice blocks, "I knew it bad to be unique and I played with the crystals," said Jul B. Dizon. Vibrant enamel colors gleamed from the geometric

green neck piece designed by Ann Gerard of France and from the blue enamel cuff with diamond suns and stars from Diego Benetti of Italy. An ecological spirit for the 1990s brought a leaf pin, its surface a mosaic of diamonds and dewdrops in acrylic, from Yuko Nakajima of Japan. Janis Savitt of the United States expressed the spirit

of the exhibits when she said that ber diamonds, suspended like raindrops from a necklet of leather thougs, was "to treat diamonds as casual and wear them with everything you own."

Suzy Menkes





Among guests when Ambassador Pamela Harriman (left) hosted the Friends of Blerancourt were Lynn Wyatt (top right) and Nan Kempner.

Across the Atlantic: Amity and Architecture

By Suzy Menkes ntional Flerald Tribune

ARIS - The hostess symbolically wore the pants - and so did all the elegant Franco-American guests - when Ambassador Pamela Harriman opened her residence to the Friends of Blerancourt.

It may be a group devoted to rehabilitating a ruined château, but Friday's fund-raising event was a fancy affair, with a dinner by Taillevent restaurant and a guest list as grand as when the château was rescued by Anne Morgan (daughter of J. P. Morgan) and her Social

"The raison d'être of Bleran-

court is not just its objets d'art and ites was Lynn Wyatt, who was Thierry Dufresne, formerly of Lan-architecture, but the reaffirmation wearing an Ungaro embossed vel- vin). of friendship which has united our two countries for more than 200 years," said Harriman.

The American Friends of Bléran-court is devoted to restoring the 17th-century château in Picardy. north of Paris, and supporting its cum, founded by Morgan in the 1920s and recently expanded. Hami-man described the buildings and gardens, with American trees and plants, as the symbol of the "great friendship between the two coun-

Harriman, who said wistfully that she had been too busy with affairs of state to attend last week's haute conture collections, was dressed in black pants and a velvet jacket with sparkling buttons from Yves Saint Laurent

The Blerancourt dinner proved how fashion's new look for the 1990s is taking over from little black dresses and bright brocade jackets - the familiar uniform of le Tout Paris for the past decade. The American contingent, especially, chose soft tunics and jackets worn with trousers straight and narrow

or full and floating. The standout among the social-

By Robert Byrne

2 in the 1993 United States Cham-

The Anti-Meran Gambit in the

Semi-Slav Defense, 5 Bg5, features

the acceptance of a pawn by Black

with 5...dc and a return of the pawr

a4 gives White attacking chances.

attack in the center and on the

queenside. Hurrying it with 12...c5,

however, is dangerous as indicated by the possibility of 13 d5 Nb6 14 de!? Bb1 15 e7!? Qd7 16 Qd7 Nd7

17 Nb5 Be7! 18 fe f6 19 Be3! Ke7 20 h4 Bf3! 21 Bc4 Rhc8 22 Rc1,

which gives White the upper hand. While 14...Ne5!? creates a threat

of 15...Nd3, as well as 15...Qd4, it is known that 15 de!? is a queen sacri-

fice tricky to meet. After 15...Rd1

16 Radi, the outcome is unclear,

yet White does well on the few occasions that this comes up.

It is not known whether Black

has ever ventured 18...Qa2, but it is

improbable that he could survive

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Black's aim is dynamic counter

vet tunic and wafting chiffon pants in sea green, which matched the boiserie in the reception room, where bowls of white lilies bloomed in chinoiserie vases.

"But I don't dress for any room - nor for anyone except myself,"

Also in pants from Ungaro - in black cutout velvet and chiffon was Florence Grinda. Nan Kempner, with her new pageboy hairdo, wore an Yves Saint Laurent outfit of antique gold top with black jacket and pants.

Chic French women wearing pants included Angelique de Moustier, in a curvaceous Thierry Mugler outfit, Ariel de Ravenel in Saint Laurent, and Odile Racamier, wearing black pants with an nge sherbet satin jacket from Claude Montana's couture days at

Lanvin.

Her husband, Henry, said that his Orcofi company had sold its 60 percent share in the Ines de la Fressange label to François Louis Vmtton. (Incs de la Fressange an-nounced Monday the change of structure and a new president, Funds raised by the Blerancourt

benefit are for projects designed to expand the chatean's role as a. Franco-American cultural center. When Morgan bought the châtean in 1917, she turned its remaining buildings into a war hospital, and subsequently into a museum to memorialize the American contribution to the war effort, when Ernest Hemingway and Gertrude Stein were drivers with the American Field Service Ambulance Corps. (A sturdy Ford Model T ambulance, with stained canopy stretched over scarred chassis is.

on exhibit.) and culture, with prints and engravings displayed in the gatehouse that was Morhouse, which since 1990 has housed

the museum's library and archives. The Florence Gould pavilion, housing the museum's art collection and war memorabilia, was ex-panded in 1989. Eugénie Auglès, the president of Friends of Blerancourt, plans to mount exhibitions of contemporary art in conjunction

mate. Kaidanov gave up.

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with the new American Center in the Bercy area of Paris.

The castle grounds will be relandscaped to reflect the original 17th-century spirit. The Friends have already sponsored an arbore-tum of American trees opened in 1986 and gardens of spring and fall flowering plants, opened in

This is the season to plan a trip to Blérancourt to see the spring garden, with its paths snaking round large grass beds planted with native American tulip trees and its arbor of climbing shrubs, designed by the American landscape architext Madison Cox, who was at the embassy dinner.

It was my idea to use plants UT Blerancourt is in thanks to North Smedia and to creasingly focusing on art incorporate American things, like Thomas Jefferson's curved paths,

and Abend

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Sec. 2.

But Cox's boxwood-lined beds, hit the first snag of Blerancourt's idyllic Franco-American cooperation. Faced with the romantic "clouds of boxwood" growing "au naturel" the French gardener, in the interests of logic, order and the Gallic gardening tradition, lopped it into a perfect geometric box hedge.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

DOUBLE LIVES: Spies and Writers in the Secret Soviet War of Ideas Against the

By Stephen Koch, Illustrated. 419 pages. \$24.95. The Free Press/Macmillan.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I IS goal "was to create for the right-thinking non-Communist West the dominating political prejudice of the era: the belief that any opinion that bappened to serve the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was derived from the most essential elements of buman

So writes Stephen Koch of Willi Münzenberg (1889-1940), the central character in his intricate and fascinating narrative, "Double Lives: Spies and Writers in the Secret Soviet War of Ideas Against the West.

Münzenberg was a German Communist who was introduced to Lenin in Switzerland by Trotsky in 1914. Less like John le Carré's Karla and more like Henry Luce, as Koch puts it, Münzenberg rose to

> **ESCADA** In Paris left bank

SALE Marie-Martine 8, rue de Sèvres,

during the same period. 'Chaos' is an account of the development of that branch of mathematics which finds the order in apparent chaos. 'Gray Dawn' is an insightful look at the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

• Joel Levy, spokesman at the

American Embassy branch office in Berlin, is reading "Chaos: Making a

New Science" by James Gleick and

"Gray Dawn" by Charles Hoffman.

"I enjoy reading several books

Communist International, or Comintern whose true mission. Koch argues, was not to create international revolution but rather to distract the world from whatever the Soviet dictatorship was about In that role, Koch writes, Münzenberg created an extensive network of agents, both witting and unwitting, that extended from Lon-

don to Paris, from Berlin to Barcelona and from Washington to Holywood. Through these "agents of West's perception of events like the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which became an emblem of American injustice: the Reichstag fire, which Hitler used (with Stalin's perverse cooperation) as a stepping stone to power, and the creation of the Popular Front against Fascism. Koch says the left-liberal alliance served mainly to divert the world's attention from the reign of terror that

Stalin visited upon his followers. If Koch is right, then Münzen-York daily paper PM," every word the author reasons was "approved six years before their nonaggression

become a clandestine leader of the in advance" by Dashiell Hammett and Lillian Hellman, "either in New York or at Hellman's farm in Westchester County." Münzenberg's network even affected the behavior of Ernest Hemingway. John Dos Passos and Josephine Herbst in a treacherous incident

during the Spanish Civil War. But however far Münzenberg reached, his efforts were always supervised by Moscow, and contrary to the myth that the Comintern of the 1930s was more idealistic than influence," be was able to shape the the NKVD (later the KGB), his objectives were almost identical to those of Stalin's secret police. As Koch repeatedly argues, the point was always to divert the West's attention from Stalin's efforts to another. consolidate his power by whatever brutal means were required.

"Double Lives" does a remarkable job of knitting together an ex- that Münzenberg became so adept tensive gallery of portraits with some of the great events of this centhe Russians and to the founding study, offers several surprising con-and editing of the "Stalinoid New clusions in his narrative. Among these are his insistence that Stalin of which in the paper's first months was conspiring with Hitler at least

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pact was signed in 1939 and that Stalin's real purpose in the Spanish Civil War was not victory for the republic but to purge his enemies on the left and to placate Hitler by arranging for a fascist Spain to men-

ace France and England.
Not the least of his book's curious insights is an account of the stance Stalinists in Hollywood assumed, as described by Münzenberg's widow, Babette Gross, who gave Koch ex-tensive interviews in the summer of 1989: "You claim to be an independent-minded idealist. You don't really understand politics, but you think the bittle guy is getting a kousy break. You believe in open-mindedness. You are shocked, frightened by what is going on right here in our own country. You are frightened by the racism, by the oppression of the working man. You think the Russians are trying a great human experiment, and you hope it works. You believe in peace. You yearn for international understanding. You hate fascism. You think the capital-

ist system is corrupt." Koch does pay a price for the intricacy of his narrative. His central image, which he mentions four times, is the thread that Ariadne gave Theseus to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and in following its twisting path, he is often forced to jump from one subject to

Still, Koch's history remains riveting. He is particularly good at analyzing the culture of treason at exploiting: the snohbery of the Cambridge elite who thought betury. Koch, who is chairman of Co-trayal meant distinction from the If Koch is right, then Münzen-berg's reach extended to the re-cruiting of Whitaker Chambers by lumbia University's graduate pro-gram in creative writing and the culture in America that would do author of two novels and a film anything to escape the scorned

an attack such as 19 Ng5 Qb2 20
N17 Rg8 21 Bb3 c3 22 Be6 Kc7 23
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is Rab1 Qe2 (23...Qa3? 24 Ra1 Qb2
on the staff of The New York Times. 25 Ra2 traps the queen) 24 Nd6

El Salvador

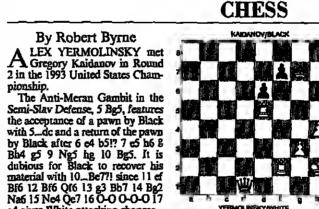
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Position after 44 ... Kg7

Rh8 25 Rb4 Bd6 (25...Ba6? walks into 26 Ne8 Kd8 27 Rb8 Bc8 28 Rc8 mate) 26 ed Kb8 27 Bc4 Qe4 28 Rfb1 c2 29 Rb7 Ka8 30 Ka8

Kaidanov was counting on

After 31 h4, Yermolinsky was readying 32 Kh2 followed by 33

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Rb8! Rb8 31 Rb8 Kb8 32 d7 Kb7 33 d8/Q.

18_c3 for quick counterplay on the queen's wing. After 19 be Ba6 20 cb Bb4 21 a3! Ba3 (21_Qa3? 22 Rai Qd3 23 Rfdi Qo4 24 Rdci Qb5 25 Bfi costs Black decisive material) 22 Rfel Bd3 23 Nd6 Bd6 24 ed, the white rooks had squirmed away from the pressure of the black bishops and Yermolinsky had gotten a nice passed d6 pawn.

By Watelet, Bc6, so Kaidanov rushed with 31_Re5 32 fe Qd4 33 Kh2 Qe5. After 34 Bc6 Bc6 35 Rc6 Qf6 36 A Debut in R6c2! Kd6 37 Rs2 Ke7 38 Rc6 Of1 Two Colors 39 Rea6, the white rooks were stronger than the black queen in

Kaidanov's passive play was mined by Yermolinsky's 45 Rg51 Kf8 46 Rg6!, threatening 47 Re6, ARIS - It was an impressive couture debut, when Gerald Watelet showed his clothes after Yves Kfs 46 Kgs!, threatening 47 Kev, winning him time for 47 Rgf6! After 58 Kg6, there was no per-petual check: 58 Qd6 59 R3e6 Qd3 60 Kh6 Qd2 61 g5 decisively threatens 62 Ref Kf7 63 R6e7 Saint Laurent and Valentino at the end of the high-fashion season.

The 30-year-old Belgian designer concentrated on cut, giving a youthful spin to classic doublefaced wools and crisp suits by inserting blocks of contrasting colors. The bicolor theme came too on shapely crepe dresses and short swingy coats, always with a body-

Hemlines were short and sassy, and although these were not clothes to change the direction of fashion. they had a freshness and stylishness that would appeal to a young clientele that was well-heeled but not platform-soled.

The young Italian designer Luisa Beccaria took a different tack, showing romantic clothes, dripping in nostalgia and old lace. They sometimes created pretty pictures from some lost age of innocence. but lacked a decisive cut to project them into the modern world.

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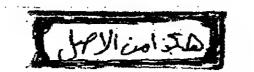
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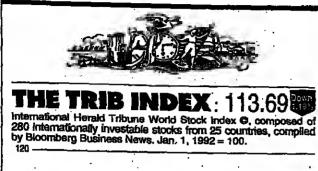




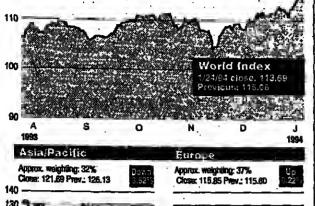




International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, January 25, 1994



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Energy	114,90	114.58	+0.28	Capital Goods	112.79	112,75	+0.04
Utilities	122,70	125.01	-1.85	Raw Materials .	120.00	120.23	-0.19
Finance	116.43	119.54	-2.60	Consumer Goods	99,44	100,16	-0.72
Services	122.75	123.04	-0.24	Migchillaneous	139.71	139.31	+0.29

Alliances 'Not Vital' For SAS

CEO Aims to Shed Noncore Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches STOCKHOLM - Scandingvian Airlines System's new chief executive pledged on Monday to take the company back to basics and dis-card unprofitable activities, saying the carrier could prosper without further alliances.

Jan Stenberg, 54, who will take over as president and chief execu-tive on April 1, held open the door to alliances but said they were not vital to SAS's survival.

He also said a restructuring plan initiated in November was "tough" but "credible" and that he believed it might be possible to speed it up. Mr. Stenberg, deputy managing director of L. M. Ericsson AB, was named to head the airline on Monday. He will replace Jan Reinas, who has been acting president since September when Jan Carlzon resigned to pursue a merger with Swissair, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Austrian Airlines.

After the collapse of the project to November, SAS said it would either have to find a new partner or resign itself to becoming a feeder

But Mr. Stenberg said on Mon-day that "there are probably in-betweens and SAS is typically just that bit smaller, just beneath the bracket of the very big" European airlines.

He said he was confident that SAS could continue "if appropriate, on its own without simply being downgraded to a local feeder."
"We will continue to seek coop-

cration with other earriers," Mr. Stenberg said, "but we don't want to bind ourselves by saying to what

Asked if SAS, which diversified into related services such as hotels and catering during the boom years of the 1980s, would now concentrate on its core business, Mr. Stenberg said: "Yes. That is the strategy

of the board."
In November, SAS posted a pre-tax loss of 1,13 billion Swedish kro-

Airline Pricing Takes Off Fare System Spreads to Other Industries

By Adam Bryant

New York Times Service NEW YORK - For consumers whn pride themselves on knowing where the best buys are and how much to pay for them, life is becoming

The same thinking that created airline fares that seem to change dizzily from one day to the next is spreading. Businesses from cruise lines to hotels are taking a page from the airlines' playbook and using powerful computer technology to set prices based on the up-to-the-minute demand for their

This digital upgrade of the law of supply and demand means that the cost of renting a truck from Ryder System Inc. could rise and fall by more than \$200, or the price of a cruise on Royal Caribbean could change by \$1,000 on the same ship for the same type of cabin. People who stay at Sheraton hotels can save from 5 percent to 30 percent on the cost of a room by booking 14 days

For these companies and others, computer soft-ware holds the promise of increasing their profits by allowing them to price their products much more efficiently.

But what companies may gain on the one hand

they may lose on the other.
"I don't like it at all," said Carol Christian of Katonah County, New York, who flies frequently on her job as a training consultant. "It causes consumers a lot of unnecessary stress because you always have the sense that you didn't get the best deal, and it puts an awfully big burden on you to get the right information."

Al Ries, a marketing specialist to Greenwich, Connecticut, said that whenever companies offered more than one price, customers typically assumed that everything above the lowest price was intended to gouge them.

You undermine your goodwill," Mr. Ries said.

Airline executives acknowledged that many customers resent their pricing systems, where a round-trip ticket from New York to Los Angeles can cost from \$400 to \$1,400. They said legions of travelers scour the airlines' reservation systems for loopholes with a fervor they typically reserve for tax

Some companies that are buying the airlines' pricing technology bave tried to avoid the carriers' mistakes by, among other things, limiting the size of price swings.
"Fortunately, I think the airlines bore the brunt

of having to re-educate consumers," said Andy

Some companies buying the pricing technology have sought to retain customer goodwill by limiting the size of price swings.

Anderson, director of operations and support services for Ryder's consumer truck rental division. When France's railroad system started using computers last year to set prices by demand rather than by distance, toe complexity of the new fare structure and the additional time required to issue nekets prompted complaints from travelers and

Elsewhere, nowever, AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, which belped the French railroad, seems to be having better luck introducing the technology. Its subsidiary American Airlines Decision Technologies has about 110 clients, with about 35 signed up since 1988 for belp in managing

capacity and prices,

They include travel and tourism companies like See PRICE, Page 10

Boeing Expects Sales to Keep Sliding in '94

SEATTLE - Boeing Co. reported on Monday that its revenue dropped precipitously last year, and forecast the slide would go on in 1994 as a result of the airline

industry's slump.

The big maker of commercial jetliners, reporting its financial results for the final three months of 1993 and for the calendar year, said its net earnings dropped 14.8 percent in the quarter, to \$304 million, from \$357 million a year earlier.

The most recent quarter's earnings worked out in 89 cents a share, down from \$1.05 a share in the year-earlier quarter but better than the 83 cents a share that market analysis had expected, on average. As a result, the company's stock fell only moderately, losing 75 cents a share, to close at \$44.375, on the New York Stock Exchange, Sales in the final quarter of 1993

dropped 24.5 percent, to \$5.66 billion, bringing revenue for the year to \$25.44 billion, off 15.7 percent. Boeing also said it expected 1994 revenue to drop by as much as 20 percent from the 1993 figure, to be-

tween \$20 billion and \$21 billion. It forecast that sales would pick up in

per share, compared with \$1.55 bil-lion, or \$4.57 per share, in 1992 before a charge for retiree bealth benefits. After the charge, 1992 earnings were \$552 million, or \$1.62 per share.

High development costs for the 777 program and reduced investment income were other factors hurring 1993 earnings, the company said. The 777 is to undergo its first test flight this summer.

Boeing said its research expense would rise in 1994 from 1993's level of \$1.661 billion.

David Pizzimenti, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute, cited the expected high level of R&D spending this year in cutting his earnings per share forecast to be-tween \$2.10 and \$2.15, from \$2.35. He noted that demand for new civilian aircraft remains weak be-

cause of overcapacity. Wolfgang Demisch, an analysi at Bankers Trust, cut his 1994 forecast for earnings per share to around \$2.20 from \$2.40.

Boeing said production was expected to drop in 18.5 jetliners per month in the first quarter of 1995, from a peak of 39.5 in 1992. But it mid-1995, once the company begins said it was "well-positioned for the shipping its new 777-series jetliners." said it was "well-positioned for the commercial Net earnings for full-year 1993 jet transport market." (Bloom-dropped to \$1.24 billion, or \$3.66 berg, AFX, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

Australian Insurer Is Hamstrung in Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG - Accusing rivals of mounting a smear campaign against it, the life insurer National Munual Asia Ltd. scrambled Monday to keep intact a sales force that has helped make it a leader in the industry's fastest growing market.

nor (\$138.6 million) for the first, rival. Top Glory is a small concern Commencional Herald Tribune pine months, (Reuters, Bloomberg) indirectly owned by a state-owned

Chinese food enterprise and a Broking Ltd. "You can't grow sales that his company had placed advertisements seeking new agents to louse more events like it. More premiums without tocreasing your tisements seeking new agents to louse more events like it. More premiums without tocreasing your tisements seeking new agents to lo-

The developments appear to make likely a clash between one of the most successful Hong Kong-listed subsidiaries of a large Westem company and a group that boasts some of the biggest names in However, Top Glory Insurance

However, Top Glory Insurance said it planned to hire as many of the defecting sales agents as possible from its Australian-controlled tival. Top Glory is a small concern tival. Top Glory is a small concern tival and the new rioug reads at the new rioug company's sales force might follow.

As Western insurers focus on Asia, particularly Hong Kong, to expand among the region's rising middle classes, qualified sales forces have become the key to rapid growth and a target for poaching by newcomers.

"An agent sales force is everything in this business." said Steven Li, an analyst with Jardine Fleming

Hong Kong company led by Fran-cis Yuen, the former chief executive of the colony's stock exchange policybolders often go

with them. National Mutual Asia, a subsidiary of Australia's National Mutual Life, admitted the partial loss of its sales force "may result in a decrease in the amount of new busi-

a campaign aimed at damaging its reputation and its attractiveness as an employer has been under way for several weeks, and that it had fired a number of executives it described as "ringleaders," it refused to name its rival.

Mr. Yuen, the chief executive of ments, which in turn owns Top Glory Insurance, tald Bloomberg Business News it was coincidental

Yang resigned.

share price halted its slide Monday, gaining 15 cents to close at 5.35
Hong Kong dollars, analysts and industry observers said the key to its future performance lay in man-

those who bope in join a rival. This is a very important event in the development of the Asian Siogapore-listed Summa Invest- insurance markets," said the managing director of one of the foreign

cal newspapers the day after Mr. want to get into these markets, and the people to sell the policies just "We want to establish a base in aren't there."

Hong Kong but the big potential market is in China," Mr. Yuen said, according to Bloomberg.

Top Glory's expansion will be belped by influential owners that include Senberg International million customers.

insurance in the carry 1990s enagement's ability to rally its sales joyed average premiums per capita force and stall the departure of of \$1,620. South Korea came next with \$412, Taiwan had \$215 and

Singapore \$178.

But the greatest expansion appears possible in Malaysia, where per capita premiums equaled \$299, companies that dominate the Hong with Thailand at \$215, the Philip-Kong market. "We're probably go- pines at \$8 and Indonesia at \$1.

Thinking Ahead

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Let Japan Change at Its Own Pace

By Reginald Dale International Herold Tribune

ASHINGTON — Are the Japanese different? Does their unique economic system give them an unfair advantage over Western competitors? Do they need cruel and unusual trade treatment to whip them into

President Bill Clinton's aggressive trade pol-icy toward Japan assumes that the answer to these questions is "yes." The idea is that Ja-pan's economic philosophy is so far removed from that of other countries, so impervious to Western open-market concepts, that the only answer is to rig the rules against Japan through import quotas and managed trade.

Japan, in other words, must be forced to become a normal country.

Ahead of Mr. Clinton's meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Washington next month, U.S. officials are trying to browbeat a hitterly reluctant Japan into agreeing to such an approach. But the premises on which the approach is based are eroding.

Of course Japan is different, but it is rapid-ly becoming less so. Indeed, according to two new assessments by American specialists, Japan is getting more and more like America — perhaps more so than it wants. With luck, that should in turn make Americans less

paranoid about Japan. Frederik L. Schoot has acquired a deep knowledge of Japan, working, as he puts it, "on the front lines of communications between Japan and America," as a writer and

in his book "America and the Four Japans," he said the Japanese, particularly the younger generation, are starting to think and

even look like Americans. "The Japanese mind is being Americanized," he said.

What is more, he observed, Japan is beginning to be touched by some of the worst aspects of American society, including drugs, juvenile delinquency, a waning work ethic, an overemphasis on consumption and falling literacy among the young. Even Japan's cherished racial homogeneity is fraying.

The economy, too, is fast losing its unique-

ness, according to Gary R. Saxonhouse, a professor at the University of Michigan, who maintains that Japan's days as an univaled economie superstar are over.

Japan's annual economic growth rate, he

The country is already becoming more Western; there's no need to mete out cruel and unusual trade treatment.

said, after peaking at 12 percent in the early 1970s, is in a slide that could soon end with it settling at the much lower levels of the other advanced industrial countries. If and when that happens, Japan's share of global output will also stop rising and probably start to fall.

"While the emergence of Japan as a new economic power seems very recent, Japan may never be much more important relatively speaking than it is today," Mr. Saxonhouse wrote in International Economic Insights zine. "Most assuredly, Japan is in longterm structural decline."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Mr. Saxonhouse said Japan was so close to the technological frontier that it was losing the "latecomer benefits" it enjoyed for much of the postwar period. It is much easier to grow fast when you are racing to catch up with your rivals, the argument runs; after you have caught them, the way ahead suddenly becomes much harder.

Japan's financial system is already looking more like that of the United States, with Japanese companies increasingly issuing securities to raise money, rather than going to the bank. As a result, Mr. Saxonhouse said. profits will displace market share as the watchword for Japanese business.

To get out of its economic difficulties. Japan will have to move further in the Western direction, deregulating its economy and giving consumers greater power, not least through caus in income tax, as the United States has long urged. In that sense, Japan's new leaders increasingly accept that the country must become more narmal.

The aging of the population will hasten the process. By early next century, both the country's labor supply and its vaunted savings rate will start to slide.

That means that in the coming years Japan is going to spend more, import more and export relatively less than it does now. The problem of the seemingly intractable Japa-nese trade surplus will, in Mr. Saxonhouse's words, "diminish if not evaporate."

So it makes even less sense for Washington to try to press Japan ioto the American mold by brute force. Of course, there is plenty of room for improvement in Japan's trade practices. But Japan is not quite so different, or quite such a threat, as many Americans still seem to think.

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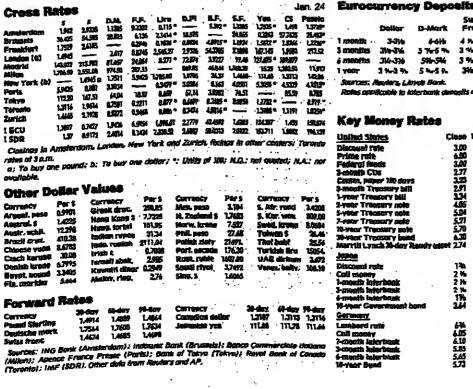
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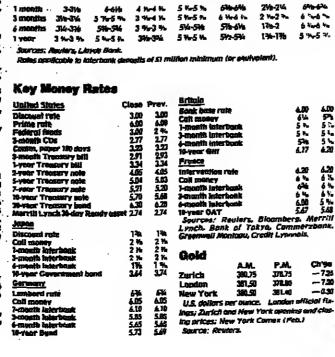
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MARKET DIARY

Interest-Rate Fears Pull Dow Off Highs

NEW YORK -- U.S. stocks declined Monday amid concern about a rise in interest rates and a market slump in Japan.

The Dow Jones industrial averclosed 1.69 points lower, at 3.912.79, after soaring 22.52 Friday to a record 3.914.48. The average hit a session high of 3,934.46 on

N.Y. Stocks

Monday before a burst of computer-driven sell orders helped knock stock prices lower.

The slide in stock prices was triggered by concern about a rise in interest rates, as the yield on the 30year Treasury bond climbed to 6.29 percent from a Monday low of 6.26 percent, analysts and fund manag-

ers said. On the New York Stock Exchange, 10 common stocks were lower for every seven that rose. Trading was active, with about 296.9 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

The decline in stocks was minimal compared with how well the market has done this year. The Dow industrials have climbed in 11 of the past

cent since the start of the year. Japan's Nikkei 225 index lost almost 5 percent of its value overfalling 954.19 points, to 18,353,24

"The political turmoil in Japan merely adds to a list of potential problems we see buffeting the U.S. stock market in the first quarter," said Gail Dudack, market strategist at S.G. Warburg & Co.

Other problems, she cited are increasing odds that corporate profits would fall below analysis expectations and the possibility that interest rates will rise as commodity prices move higher.

So far this month, companies are reporting fourth-quarter earnings above expectations, said Dop Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat First Butcher & Singer. Shares of International Business Machines Corp., Caterpillar Inc. and Apple Computer Inc. were among those that rallied on opti-

mism about the earnings outlook. IBM shares gained 314 to 581/2 amid expectations the company would unveil its first profitable quarter in a year when it releases its

Views Diverge Sharply On Yen/Dollar's Path

NEW YORK - The dollar

slipped against European currencies on Monday, but rose a little against the yen despite concern about trade relations between the United States and Japan.

The dollar closed at 111.650 yea, up from 111.60 yen at Friday's

The U.S. currency fell to 1.7511 Deutsche marks from 1,7542 DM.

Foreign Exchange

to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9565 francs and to 1,4668 Swiss francs from 1,4685 francs. The pound rose to \$1.4945 from \$1,4927

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Sunday in Tokyo that the United States would take other measures to curb Japan's swelling trade surplus if negotiatious with Japan, unsuccessful so far, prove

Some market participants say, oo the basis of such talk, that the yen will strengthen as the United States, impatient with the slow pace of trade talks, pressures the crippled Japanese government with talk of a stronger yen. Other traders say the yen will weaken as Japan's political crisis deepens and plans to spur the economy are delayed. "People are trading the trade

cy analyst at Smith Barney Shear-

"A weak economy spells trouble on the trade froot," she said. "Uotil the Japanese economy picks up, import demand will be slack." Strange as it may seem, the dollar probably won't rise beyond 113 yen

But earlier trading in Tokyo pointed to a weaker yen. The dollar rose to an 11-day high of 112.47 yen

David De Rosa, director of foreign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. in New York.

The dollar slipped against the mark amid tough talk from the

German currency. Edgar Meister, said the mark's stability was a priority and that attempts to revive Germany's flagging economy with large interestrate cuts were "doomed to failure."

The mark has fallen almost 10 percent against the dollar since mid-October, Traders suspect that the Bundesbank has been selling dollars in recent weeks to stem the

son, pointing to sales of dollars for

until Japan starts to recover, she

there, buoyed by speculation that the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa could topple. 'Hosokawa is on thin ice.'

Bundesbank on the health of the

A Bundesbank council member,

Hilton Hotels Corp.. Royal Caribbean Cruise Lioes. Avis Inc. and Amtrak.

bridge, Massachusetts, and Decision Focus Inc. in Mountain View, California AMR competes with a number of other companies in this emerg-ing field, which is estimated to gen-

erate \$50 million a year overall in reveoues. They include Behavheuristics fnc. of College Park, Maryland, Arthur D. Little of Cam- ly changed rates once a month and

PRICE: Air-Fare System Moves to Other Industries then mailed out a new rate sheet to

dealers. Now Ryder rejiggers its prices At the Ryder truck rental com-pany, which replaced five full-time millions of rates in its system based day. A U.S. trade official soeaking pricers with the computer technolon trip originations and destinaon condition of anonymity, said a
ogy in 1992, the spread from its tions and truck sizes, as well as draft agreement had been reached
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Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches LONDON - Aluminium prices rose Monday in trading on the Loodon Metal Exchange, with three-month aluminum climbing to day. A U.S. trade official, speaking Price changes are updated through ing in Brussels fast week under the computers at every Ryder deal-which Russia would cut production (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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American Express to Shed Lehman

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — American Express Co. said Monday it would spin off Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the third-largest U.S. securities house, to its shareholders and the firm's employees. American Express said the move would allow it to concentrate on its central businesses of charge cards, travel services, asset management, financial planning and international banking. Lehman will become an

independent company in the second quarter.

American Express Co. also said Monday that its fourth-quarter earnings rose almost fivefold from the same period last year. The company said its profits surged to \$399 million, or 78 cents a share, from \$82 million or 15 cents a share during the last quarter of 1992 million, or 15 cents a share; during the last quarter of 1992.

Boom Days at 3 Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Three major brokerage houses — PaineWebber Group Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co. and Smith Barney Shearson — on Monday announced substantial gains in the fourth quarter. The advances reflected the recent strength in the stock

market and falling interest rates. Paine Webber reported a 37 percent jump in its fourth-quarter profit as well as record 1993 earnings. It said it earned \$56.87 million, or \$1.11 per share, for the three months caded Dec. 31, up from \$41.42 million, or 78 cents a share, in the like period a year ago. Quarterly revenue rose nearly 29 percent, to \$1.07 billion from \$836.03 million. For 1993, the company's net income totaled \$246.18 million, or \$4.66 a share, compared with the previous year's \$213.17 million, or \$3.56 a share. Revenue reached \$4 oillion, up from \$3.36 billion in 1992.

Merrill Lynch, the nation's largest securities firm, said its fourthquarter earnings surged 57 percent. It said its profits rose to \$347 million, or \$1.53 a share, from \$221 million, or 99 cents a share, a year ago. The

or \$1.33 a share, from \$221 million, or \$7 tents a share, a year ago.

carnings reflect a two-for-one stock split in October.

The Travelers Inc. s Smith Barney Shearson brokerage unit performed better than analysts expected in the fourth quarter, earning \$145.1 million compared with \$34.9 million a year ago. (Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

Nynex Says It Will Cut 16,800 Jobs

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) - Nynex Corp. said Monday it would reduce its work force by 16,800 employees by the end of 1996. At the end of the 1993 third quarter, Nynex's work force numbered about 79,400, a spokesman said. About a third of the job cuts will occur this year, with another third to follow in 1995 and the rest in 1996, the spokesman said. Nynex reported it took after-tax charges of \$1.6 billion, or \$3.95 per share, for 1993, mostly for restructuring. The company reported a net loss for the fourth quarter of \$1.24 billion, compared with year-ago quarterly results of \$324.2 million. For all of 1993, Nynex reported a net loss of \$394.1 million, compared with 1992 net income of \$1.31 billion.

Texaco Profits Rose 8.3% in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Texaco's fourth-quarter profits were up 8.3 percent, to \$339 million, or \$1.25 a share, from \$313 million, or \$1.22 a share a year earlier. But the rise was due to asset sales, and declining oil prices pushed profit from continuing operations down to \$284 million from \$428 million a year earlier.

Quarterly sales for the fourth-biggest U.S. oil company dropped 9.6 percent to \$8.57 billion from \$9.48 billion a year before. In 1993, net profit rose to \$1.06 billion, or \$4.47 a share, from \$712 million, or \$3.63 a (Bloomberg, AFP)

Reynolds Is Hit by Aluminum Glut

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) — Reynolds Metals Co. on Monday reported a fourth-quarter loss of \$238.6 million, reflecting a global

surplus of aluminum that has driven prices sharply lower.

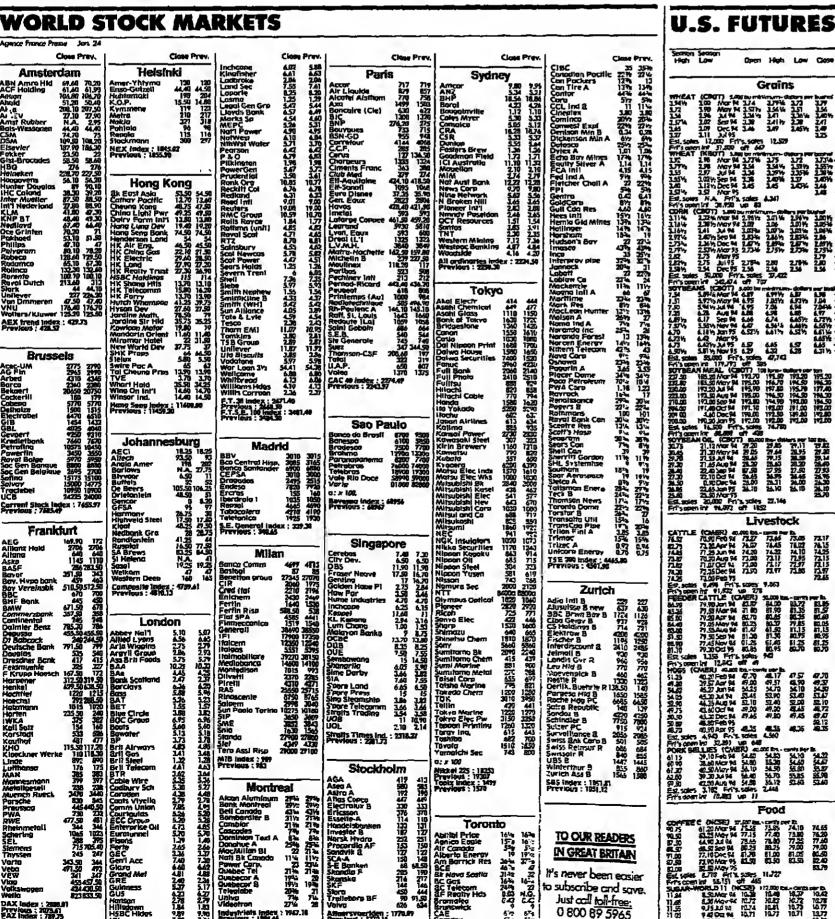
The net loss for the period ended Dec. 31, which came to \$3.98 a share, narrowed substantially from a loss of \$152.1 million, or \$2.55 a share in the year-ago quarter. The latest loss included an after-tax charge of \$219.5 million, set aside for restructuring costs that include eliminating

several metal-making operations.

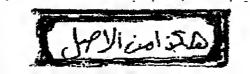
Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — "Philadelphia" topped the weekend box office, carning an estimated \$9.1 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Samrday and

	l, "Philiodelphia"			(Tri Stor)			#9.1 miliNon	
	Z. "Mrs. Doubtfire"			(20th Contur	(Fax)		\$9.1 million	•
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	5. "Iron Will" ·		_	4 Walt Pleney	The Lines of	The Party	SAT MILLION	
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German Banks Are Urged to Share Windfall

FRANKFURT - German banks will save an estimated 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$629 mlbon) annually from last week's cut in minimum reserve requirements, Johann Gaddum, vice president of the Bundesbank, said Monday.

While not a direct means of casing credit to consumers, the central bank "assumes" bank customers will share the savings, which amount to a 0.3 percentage point cut in banks' credit costs, Mr. Gaddum said. German banks, which are reporting record earnings amid the country's worst recession in decades, have been criticized for their apparent reluctance to let their cusners share in the benefits of the Bundesbank's series of interest-rate cuts since the summer of 1992.

Just how much of the cheaper credit they pass on to customers depends on the level of competition, but "in a hard competitive environ-ment they'll probably be induced to pass them on," said Mr. Gaddum, the Bundesbank board member responsible for money markets.

Last Thursday, the Bundesbank lowered banks' minimum reserve requirements to 5 percent of sight est-bearing checking and savings ed from Düsseldorf.

fective March 1.

That compares with a range of 6.6 percent to 12.1 percent previously. Minimum reserves refer to the deposits the commercial banks are obliged to maintain in noninterest-bearing accounts at the central bank.

The cut means German banks will have about 18 billion DM more

to lend and invest. Assuming these funds are invested at about 6 percent, the current rate for overnight interbank transactions, the banks will realize 1.1 billion DM in interest earnings pre-viously out of reach, Mr. Gaddum

Regarding the discount and se-curities repurchase rates, which the Bundesbank left unchanged when its policy-making council met last Thursday, Mr. Gaddum said the minimum difference between the discount and repo rates acceptable to the Bundesbank is about a quarter-point, where it stands now.

3.3% State Inflation

Consumer prices in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia rose 0.8 percent in January from December and were up 3.3 percent year-on-year, the state statistics office said Monday, AFP-Extel News report-

What's an Alitalia Manager to Do? Bisignani Has Cut Losses, but Still May Face the Ax

ROME - Burdened with a reputation for indifferent service and fares that failed to fill seats, Alitalia SpA was sliding deeply into debt when Carlo Verri and Grovanni Bisiggept when Carlo Verri and Giovanni Bisg-nani took over the national airline in 1989. Mr. Verri, the chairman, died in a car

accident less than a year later, but not before mapping a recovery plan that Mr. Bisignani, as managing director, has used to improve service and halve losses for four straight Alitalia, it appears, will survive. But Mr.

Bisignani may not be around to enjoy it. The newspapers La Repubblica and Corriere della Sera have reported that the government's plans to restructure the airline include a change in top management.

The speculation disappoints some analysts.

Removing Mr. Bisignani, they say, is unlikely to help, no matter who succeeds him. "He is a good manager but this recession has brought down many a good manager," said Albert Alonzo, chief Italy analyst at

Credito Italiano International. Alitalia declined to comment on the newspaper reports, as did officials at Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, the state

holding company that owns 86 percent of the publicly traded airline's stock. Investors evidently share the government's disenchantment. From a five-year high of 2,417 lire (now \$1.41) a share when Mr. Verri and Mr. Bisignani took over, Alitalia stock slid to 603 lire in 1992. It has now recovered

somewhat, trading close to 800 lire. Airline industry experts said that Mr. Bisignani had done a good job in cutting losses, and that Alitalia's problems were largely out-

side his control. The real problem, they said, is that Alitalia is, essentially, state-owned. With the exception of British Airways PLC, which is free of government control, "all the European airlines are in deep trou-ble," said John Eichner, chairman of the airline consulting firm SH&E, based in New

"It's simple." he said. "They all have too much capacity for the amount of demand." Being government-controlled, Alitalia lacks the freedom to make needed but unpopular reductions in staff and routes. Despite that handicap, Mr. Bisignani has

'He is a good manager, but this recession has brought down many a good manager.'

Albert Alonzo, analyst.

won praise for cutting losses. In 1990, his first full year in charge, he more than halved the airline's losses, to 89.7 billion lire (\$52.5 million) from 220 billion lire the year before. He more than halved losses again in 1991. to 35.5 billion lire, and repeated the feat in 1992, when losses shrank to 17.6 billion lire. The loss in 1992 amounted to 0.3 percent

The loss in 1992 amounted to 0.3 percent of revenue. That compares to losses of 2.3 percent of revenue for Lufthansa and 5.7 percent for Air France.

Mr. Bisignani has done much to slash costs at Alitalia, analysts say. He upgraded the

fleet, saving fuel costs, and he is credited with installing a greater service mentality.
"It used to be awful," recalls Mr. Alonzo. "You were never sure if your flight would go

or not and they didn't really care." Alitalia has been one of the few European carriers to gain market share across the Atlantic in recent years. It carries 51 percent of passengers flying between Italy and the United States, up from 46 percent in 1989.

But if the carrier were to cut resources on its trans-Atlantic routes, that could leave an opening for U.S. carriers to gain share. Compounding these problems is the lack of decent airport in the affluent, industrial

Lombard region around Milan. Rather than change planes at Faunicino, Alitalia's international gateway airport near Rome, many travelers prefer other European cities — and other airlines - 10 connect with intercontinental flights.

Mr. Bisignani confronted yet another problem when Romano Prodi was brought in to run IRI last summer.

Mr. Prodi, a former professor, has demonstrated little patience for unprofitable com-

panies under his control. He has shuffled the management of the steel group ILVA Sp.A. the construction group litterna SpA, and the telecommunica-tions holding company STET SpA. He bas broken up and sold the food company SME Meridionale SpA. sold the bank Credito Italiano SpA and is about to sell Banca Com-merciale Italiana SpA.

Alitalia is considered "strategic" and will not be sold by the government. But, analysts said, the airline may be next in line to get the Prodi treatment.

after will suffer higher levels of

structural joblessness than the Unit-

ed States, Japan or Britain, Even at

the trough of the recent U.S. reces-

sion, unemployment stayed below 8 percent, while it has already reached

double-digit peaks in European economies such as France and Italy.

Although the Amex Bank study

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Brussels		index	2.080.01	2,075.61	+0.21
Frankfurt	DAX		789.75	798.41	-1.08
Frankfurt	FAZ		1.845.02	1.855.90	-0.59
Helslaki	HEX			2,668.50	+0.11
London		cial Times 3		3,484.20	-0.08
London	FTSE		3,481.40	340.65	-0.40
Madrid	Gene	ral Index	339.30	983.00	+0.61
Milan	MIB		989.00		+1.36
Paris	CAC		2,274.49		-0.12
Stackhalm	Alfae	rsværlden	1,770.09		-0.70
Vienna	Stock	Index	496.84	500.32	+0.07
Zurich	SBS		1,051.81	1,051.12	
Sources: Reuter	s. AFP			Innuari Court	

Very briefly:

مكنام الأصل

. Dresdner Bank AG complained that investigators from the State Superior Court in Düsseldorf were aggressive and threatened force in searching bank offices in connection with alleged illegal transfers of customer funds to Luxembourg; Dresdner said it was considering a complaint to Germany's Constitutional Court,

Fried. Knipp AG Hoesch-Krupp's Krupp Stahl AG unit said it would cut 2.800 jobs this year in addition to previously announced job reductions: the company said its work force would be 15.900 by the end of 1994. down from 18,700 at present, and a further 10 percent of jobs would be

 Union des Assurances de Paris expects profit of about 1.5 billion francs (\$254.0 million) for 1993, the low end of the range it estimated in the autumn; the insurer is to be privatized this year.

 Christian Dior SA, the French fashion and perfume house, will raise about 5 billion francs of fresh capital this year to finance its increase of control over LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA: LVMH is 44.0 percent-owned by Jacques Rober, which is 93.55 percent-held by Dior. Credit Susse and its Swiss Volksbank unit have merged all of them investment-fund activities into a new company called Credis Internation-(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

Upbeat U.K. Business Survey

LONDON - British companies are increasingly confident and expect orders from home and abroad to pick up in coming months, according to a quarterly survey from the Confederation of British Indus-

Britain's economic recovery was gaining strength, at least for now. David Lees, chairman of the confederation's economic affairs com-

ahead, there remains uncertainty about the effect on the recovery of come into effect in April, but for the present the economy is moving for ward." The survey, conducted between Dec. 17 and Jan. 12, found confidence on the increase for the fifth quarter in a row, Orders and output rose over the previous four months at the strongest rate for five years, the CBI found, and investment intentions were positive for the

Mirror Group Takes Part In Bid for Independent

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

LONDON — Mirror Group Newspapers PLC said Monday it had formed a consortium to bid for Newspaper Publishing PLC, the company that owns the Independent and the Independent on Sonday.

Company that owns the Independent and the Independent on Sanday.

Mirror Group, plus three of the Independent's founders and
European shareholders, who already own 47 percent of Newspaper.

Publishing, make up the consortium, Mirror said.

Newspaper Publishing had a pretax loss of £486,000 (\$725,000) in
its financial year that ended Sept. 30. The Independent has been plagued by shrinking circulation and a cut in price of its closest competitor, The Times,

If the rescue plan succeeds, The Independent will sacrifice its founding principle of independent ownership, but is supposed to retain editorial independence.

Under the plan, the publisher of El Pais and the owner of La Repubblica would raise their combined holding, now just under 37 percent, to above 50 percent. But Mirror Group, expected to have about 40 percent, would renounce the right to vote on the hiring and

Unemployment: Blacker Than Painted of the United States and Britain will not begin reducing its unem-ployment rate until 1995 and there-

By Alan Friedman mal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Effective unemployment levels in the world's five leading industrial countries are substantially higher than current figures show, a study released on Monday by American Express Bank in London concluded.

But in a forecast that contrasts with the view of a number of businessmen and economists, the study contended that talk of a jobless recovery following recession is mis-placed. It asserted instead that employment levels could rebound faster than expected once a bealthier pace of economic growth resumes over the next year or two.

The study found that official un-

employment figures tend to understate effective unemployment because they do not include "discouraged" workers, meaning those people who want to work but

who are not actively looking because they believe their chances of finding work are slim.

Taking these workers into ac-count transforms cross-country comparisons and narrows the differentials among major industrial countries. The adjusted unemployment level in France is 13.7 percent, against an official level of 12 percent; the adjusted figure for Britain is 12.3 percent, against 9.8 percent, Japan's adjusted rate jumps to 9.6 percent, compared with 2.7 percent officially, while the U.S. rate is effectively 9.3 percent instead of 6.4 percent. Amer. Bank said.

6.4 percent, Amex Bank said. The stark disparity between actual and adjusted rates for Japan resulted from the large number of women workers who traditionally

drop out of the Japanese labor force during recession. The study said the adjusted rate of unemployment could not be cal-

culated for Germany because relevant data on discouraged workers was not available. But the bank said it believed that the European trend beld true in Germany as well. The Amex Bank report, prepared

found that on average more than a 10th of the work force in the top five nations may effectively be unem-Mr. Datta said in his analysis that the rates of economic growth needed

by Tapan Datta, a senior economist,

to stabilize the level of unemployment "do not look particularly high" in relation to the growth of the 1980s. He also predicted economic recovery would not be plagued by an inflation problem for a considerable time, largely because the gap between actual output and potential output will remain substantial.

The Amex Bank economist nonetheless said that Continental Europe - whose economic cycle lags those from recession would create jobs.

played down the loss of jobs to low-wage countries as a less significant factor than industry's drive to increased productivity, Sir Michael Perry, chairman of Unilever Group. on Monday offered a more pessimistic view. Sir Michael said in a
mistic view. Sir Michael said in a
try published Monday.
The CBl said the survey showed speech in Bombay that West European industry was becoming increasingly uncompetitive because of high labor costs. He added that he saw little prospect that a recovery mittee, said: "Looking further

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Speculators, Under Pressure, Dump Ringgit

KUALA LUMPUR - The ringgit fell Monday to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar for more than two years after the central bank escalated its campaign to punish spec-ulators who had bet the Malsysian

currency would strengthen. in spot trading, the dollar rose 2.39 Malaysian cents, to 2.7640 ringgit, after trading as high as 2.77. during the day. It was the highest close since 2.7690 on Sept. 9, 1991.

Dealers said offshore speculators were dumping ringgit, losing tens of millions of dollars in the process. because Bank Negara was making it hard for them to operate.

Bank Negara, the central bank, has taken a series of actions to quell speculative inflows that it believes are causing the money supply to grow too fast. Excess liquidity was depressing short-term interest rates and raising fears of inflation, econo-

In its latest move, the central bank on Saturday barred residents from selling short-term monetary instruments to nonresidents.

At the same time, Bank Negara said it was requiring commercial banks to keep funds from foreign institutions held in noninterest rostro accounts on deposit with the

draw on these funds for withdrawals for customers, but cannot use the

new carrying charges for such ac-counts — adding to the costs of anyone trading for short-term gains. "Bank Negara is trying to make sure the short-term money is not disturbing monetary policy," said Ghazali Atan, an economist at SI Securities who is a former official

deposits to back loans. One banker said foreigners will probably face

at the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's office. "They have managed to find ways to separate the short-term inflow and the longer-term capital which is desired," he said.

One foreign exchange dealer said he believed the new policies would chase away short-term currency speculators, but added it could take time for them to sell all their ringgit. That means the Malaysian corrency's fall could continue, dealers said.

A bank executive said Bank Negara could maintain the dollar as high as 2.85 ringgit for months. As for the stock market, Wong

Yee Hin, research manager at J.M. Sassoon, said he believed long-term investors would be impressed by Bank Negara's commitment to keeping inflation below 4 percent.

Pending: New Patent Law U.S. Offers Time Concession to Japan

vices grew up based on similar

technology. But companies in

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service TOKYO — The United States has agreed to change its patent law to prevent patent holders

from seeking royalties long after they first made their inventions. In an agreement with Japan that was signed in Tokyo on Thursday with little fanfare, the United States said it would adopt a system in which patents, once granted, would be valid until 20 years after the date on which they were filed. Currently, American

patents are valid for 17 years from

the date they are granted. Occasionally, patents take a decade or two to be granted because they are held up in appeals and amendments. When this happens under the existing sys-tem, an inventor can obtain a 17year monopoly on an invention made long ago and demand payments from companies that have long been using the technology

protected by patents. Because these patents remain hidden for a long time and sud-denly surface, they have been called submarine patents.

on the assumption it was not

One example was that of Gil-bert Hyatt, a California inventor who was granted a patent in 1990 for a computer on a chip, the key component of personal computers and many other devices.

Mr. Hyau had filed for the frivolous royalty demands by American companies and inven-tors with submarine patents. In patent 20 years earlier. While his application wended its way through the Patent Office, a huge Japan, patents are valid for 20 years from the date of filing. industry producing microprocessor chips and personal comput-The agreement to change the ers and consumer electronics de-American law was signed by

Bruce Lehman, commissioner of

the U.S. Patent and Trademark

sonable period of time. Ameri-

can officials said this change

would help foreign companies win patents in Japan, which

awards patents to the first party

to file for one on a particular

invention, rather than the first

Since the Japanese system

puts a premium on filing patent

applications quickly, having to translate them into Japanese first

can be an impediment. In addi-

tion, one American official said,

there have been cases where pat-

ents have been denied because

mistakes in translations made

the application incorrect. Under

the new agreement, Japan will

person to invent it.

this industry said they never Office, and Wataru Aso, Japan's patent commissioner. Aoy change in patent law must be Japanese firms approved by Congress. In exchange, Japan agreed to have been angered accept patent applications filed in English provided that a Japaby what they see nese translation follows in a reaas frivolous

royalty demands by U.S. inventors.

heard of Mr. Hyatt nor relied on

Yet Mr. Hyan has tried to demand, with mixed success. millions of dallars from a broad range of electronics companies. Had the terms of the patent protected him only for the 20 years from the date of filing, Mr. Hyan would not have been able to collect any royalties by the time his patent was granted.

Japanese companies have allow faulty translations to be been angered by what they see as corrected.

Acer Aims To List 20 Subsidiaries

TAIPEI - Acer Inc., one of the world's largest computer makers, plans to list 20 subsidiaries on stock exchanges around the world by the year 2000, its chairman said

Acer, whose sales rose about 58 percent, to \$1.9 billion, last year. currently has only the parent company listed. Ager Inc. which manufactures notebook computers, is traded on the Taiwan Stock Ex-

"In order to welcome the 21st century." Acer expects to have at least 21 companies listed, said Stan Shih, the chairman,

Among its approximately 50 overseas units, one of the first it hopes to list is Acer America Corp., its U.S. subsidiary, said Philip Peng, vice president of Acer Inc.

The New York Stock Exchange will be the first priority," he said.

Underlying the plan is a strategy of transferring ownership and management to local investors, tapping overseas capital, reducing risk and better responding to mar-ket trends, Mr. Peng said.

"It's very good news," said Michael Hung, an electronics industry analyst with Jardine Fleming Tai-wan Securities. They've discussed disintegration of the company before, but nothing like this. It will make the subsidiaries more responsible for profits and losses,"

Investor's Asia Tokyo Nikkei 225 Straits Times Hang Seng 21000 19000 10090-18309 ---9060 ----17000 ----A S ON D J 1993 1994 A S ON D J Prev. Close Monday Close Exchange Index 11,600.00 11,459.30 +1.23 Hong Kong Hang Seng 2.318.27 2.281.73 +1.60 Singapore Straits Times 2,224.50 2,250.30 -1.15 All Ordinaries Tokyo Nikkei 225 18,353.24 19,307.43 -4.94 Kuala Lumpur Composite 1,064.55 1,063.76 +0.07 Bangkok 1,461.59 1,408.46 +3.77 Composite Stock 887.96 877.75 Taipei Weighted Price 5,970.03 -0.20 Manila 3,112.51 3,106.51 +0.19 Composite Jakerte -0,37 Stock index 588.05 590.26 2,279.82 -0.34 New Zesland NZSE-40

Very briefly:

مكذام الأعل

 Taiwan's National Science Council said four foreign groups had bid to supply Taiwan's first satellite, to be launched late in 1997; the bidders are TRW Inc., Space Systems/Loral, Matra Marconi, and a group compris-ing Israel Aircraft Industries, Dornier GmbH and Alcatel Aisthom SA. Japan's carmakers are likely to make fewer vehicles than U.S. carmakers

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in 1994. Nankaku Research Institute forecast.

 PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya, an Indonesian wood processor whose major shareholders are PT Barito Pacific Timber and PT Astra International said it would go public by offering 25 million shares, or 20 percent of its paid-up eapital, to raise about 200 billion ruptah (\$95.3 million).

 Sarawak's state government, moving to privatize Sarawak Electricity
 Supply Corp., will pay 1,49 billion ringgit (\$596 million) for a 55 percent stake in Dunlop Estates Bhd., a unit of Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd., and transfer to it a 45 percent holding in the power company.

COMPANY RESULTS | Second losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless United States

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Philips Leads Assault

how their whiskers will meet their end: by Rhinoceros, Flying Eagle. Golden Deer, or a foreign sword?

The chances are growing they will reach for a foreign shaver by Philips Electronics NV, and plug it in instead of lathering up. Philips, along with other foreign makers such as Gillette Co. and its German subsidiary Braun AG, and Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd., Hita-

beginning to make inroads in the battle against China's whiskers. They are among the first foreign consumer products aside from food and drink to gain broad acceptance

The foreign brand names have been promoted with slick severus-

ing and fancy packaging. In electric shavers, foreign makers retain a comfortable design and technology edge over domestic ri-vals, industry analysts said. China imported 33,142 electric

last year, an increase of 283 percent over the same 1992 period, according to customs figures. While China does not have figures for the overall foreign-brand share of the market, Philips' Phili-

shavers from January to November

import, accounting for 16 percent of foreign-brand sales in China.
"Most Chinese use hand razors because they are so cheap," said a sales lady at the shaving counter of

one of Beijing's most fashionable "But more and more people, especially the young use electric shavers," she said. "They are faster,

more convenient and more suited to lifestyles now." Prices at her counter, which sells only foreign brands, range from an imported three-headed Philips shaver for 1,468 yuan (\$169), eight times the average worker's monthly

salary, to a simple battery model for 136 yuan. She said Chinese shavers sell for chi Ltd. and Matsushita Ltd. are as little as 20 yuan but that their quality is poor.

Christine Zhang, account manager at Philips DAP China, said sales of its shavers hit 50 million yuan last year, up from a very low

ket of 1.2 billion people may one day become a reality.

"Our Japanese competitors suffer from a surfelt of lakes in the market." she said "Our Japanese competitors suffer from a surfelt of lakes in the complex and too hard to copy. There are no well-known brands among local shavers."

> With import taxes on small electrical goods such as shavers at 80 to 120 percent, Philips is working to boost local output.

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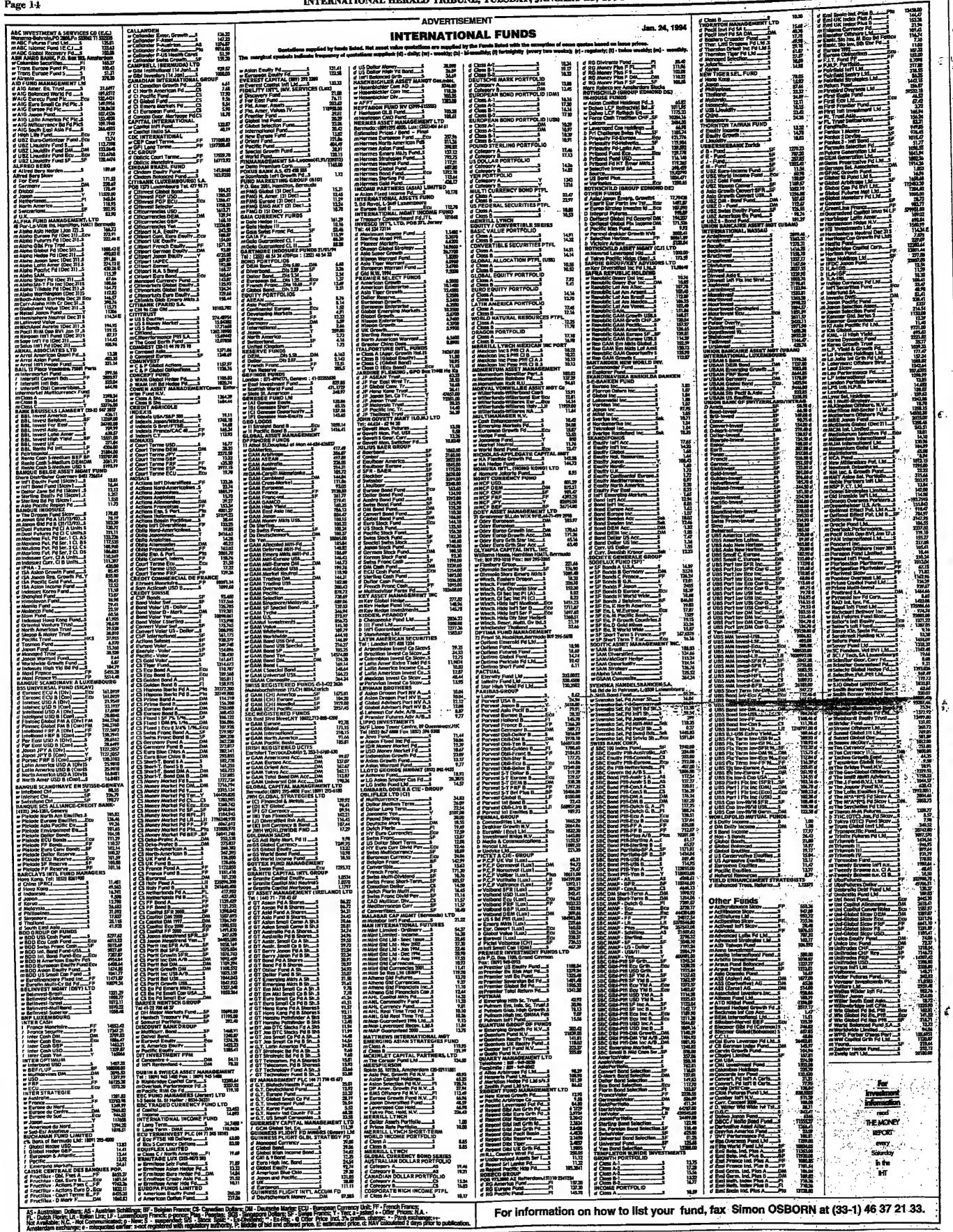
REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

A SUBSIDIARY OF REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION Consolidated Statements of Condition

jabilities and December 31, Stockholder's Equity **Assets** 1992 1992 1993 Cash and due from banks. 1,069,325 Interest-bearing deposits with banks 5.174.561 10,346,583 1,102,664 412,105 4.255.497 13,694,638 12,480,779 902,903 9,529,834 9.857,210 10,760,113 320,113 9,849,947 Securities available for sale. 19.165.891 17,800,185 Short-term borrowings_ Total investment securities. 1,616,964 1,138,760 637,597 1.137.636 Tracing account assets Accounts payable and Federal funds sold and securities purchased under 1,321,915 968,560 2,743,692 100.872 1,355,274 resale agreements. Loans, net of unearned Subordinated long-term debt, 5,425,719 3,959,358 580,940 581,174 Viowance for possible loan (233, 124)Stockholder's Equity: Common stock, \$100 par value: 4,800,000 shares authorized; 3,550,000 shares outstanding... 5.192.595 3,783,368 355,000 1,160,436 511,851 1,134,294 1.611.531 355,000 1,160,681 300,246 298,451 Premises and equipment. Retained earnings..... Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of taxes 634,213 444,104 211.584 625,333 553,315 investment in affiliate. Total stockholder's equity 2,238,871 1,906,579 328,455 Total Rabilities and \$29,726,038 \$29,874,032 \$29,726,038 \$29,874,032 \$ 1.461.452 The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was \$24.8 million and \$14.9 million in 1993 and 1992, respectively Tivee Months Ended

Twelve Months Ended December 31, REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION December 31. (In thousands except per share data) 1992 1993 1992 \$ 301,205 \$ 258,883 \$ 56,746 \$ 52,256 79,927 \$ 66,828 14,230 \$ 13,087 Cash dividends declared on common stock Per common share Net Income: 1.38 \$ 1.34 \$.27 \$ 5.06 \$ 1.08 \$ 1.11 .25 Cash dividends declared Average common shares outstanding: 52,466 56,321 52,204 56,020 52,690 56,525 52,348 56,181 Primary Fully diluted

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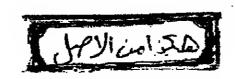


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SPORTS

Cowboys Pound 49 ers for NFC Title Despite Aikman Injury

By Mike Freeman New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas - About the only bad news for the Dallas Cowboys came when the knee of Dennis Brown, a defensive end for the San Francisco 49ers, smacked quarterback Troy Aikman in the head ear-ly in the third quarter.

A woozy Aikman had to leave the game, and was replaced by Bernie Kosar. But by then it was 28-7, and the deadliest blow had already been delivered by the Cowboys.

A 28-point first-balf drubbing probably left the 49ers teeling worse than Aikman, since it is the Cowboys who will be playing in the Super Bowl while the 49ers will be watching it on television.

Although the 49ers put up a fight in the second half of the National Football Conference title game Sunday, the Dallas offense was simply too much for a young and

Coach Jimmy Johnson, who had guaranteed a victory for his Cowboys, was right, after all.

By hammering the team of the 1980s, 38-2! Dallas earned a re-turn trip to the Super Bowl oext Sunday, where the Cowboys will face the Buffalo Bills, and make a bid for being the team of the 1990s.

Last year, Dallas blew out Buffs-lo, 52-17, giving the Bills their third consecutive Super Bowl loss. The

Pirst Quarter
Doi-E-Smith 5 run (Murray Alck), 6:14,
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SF-Rathman 7 pass from Young (Cater)

Dal-Johnston 4 run (Murrov kick), 5:72. Dal-E.Smith 11 pass from Alkman (Murkicki, 8:56. cek 19 pass from Alkmon I Mur-

Third Quarter SF—Watters 4 run (Coter kick), 9:13. Dal—Harper 42 pass trom Kosar (Murray Fourth Quarter Dal-FG Murray 50. 5:08. 5F-Young 1 run (Coter kickl. 10:54.

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INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHING—Son Francisco, Young 7-38,
Wotters 12-37, Rotterion 2-9, Dallac, E-Smith
2-88, Alkmon 2-25, Johnston 4-13, Lossic 1-1,
Kosor 2-4 minus 3).

Cowboys Favored

The Associated Press LONDON - British bookmakers on Monday installed the Dallas Cowboys as odds-oo favorites to repeat as Super Bowl champions. Ladbrokes listed the Cowboys at l-6 to win next Sunday's game against the Buffalo Bills. The Bills

were listed at 7-2. "We rate the Bills as the biggest underdogs since Joe Namath's Jets in Super Bowl III," said Lad-brokes' spokesman, Paul Austin. Indeed, we offer exactly half of the odds for the Cowboys we offered a year ago."

In Las Vegas, the Cowboys were made a 10-point favorite.

Texas Stadium, the Cowboys have once and sacked 4 times. to be considered heavy favorites. It did not take long for emotions

trying to duck under a rushing Brown, but Brown's knee glanced off the side of his head.

Aikman, who suffered a mild against the Bills.

Kosar, dropped by the Cleveland Browns earlier this season, came in and at first sputtered. That allowed the 49ers to cut their deficit to 14 and bragging is scorned. points after a 4-yard touchdown run by Rickey Watters.

But Kosar soon got his feet under him, and just as the 49ers were threatening to make it a game, be his Alvin Harper for a 42-yard his Alvin Harper for a 42-yard touchdown pass. It was 35-14 by the end of the third quarter, and the Comban and Cowboys, with their cocky coach, were on their way to Atlanta.

Aikman completed 14 of 18 passes for 177 yards and 2 touchdowns, while Kosar was 5 of 8 for 83 yards and a touchdown.

Emmitt Smith, the Cowboys' star running back, picked up 88 yards rushing, caught 7 passes for 85 yards and scored 2 touchdowns. San Francisco's quarterback, Steve Young, completed 27 of 44 How bout them Cowboys!"

way they dominated the 49ers in for 287 yards, but was intercepted

despite Buffalo's manhandling of Kansas City. to flare. Before the game started, receiver Jerry Rice of San Francis-The departure of Aikman was, it seemed, the only thing that could give Dallas a scare. Aikman was There was a lot of finger pointing and talking before the skirmish was broken up. None of that was a surprise, con-

concussion, spent Sunday night in a hospital but is expected to play Johnson had guaranteed that the Cowboys would win. Johnson's brash prediction was at odds with the conservative world of pro football where humility is preached

"I've been talking all week," Johnson told his team after the game. "If you're gonna talk the talk, you gotta walk the walk. Thanks to you guys, yall did the

possessions and breaking loose with two touchdowns in less than four minutes after the 49ers tied it at 7 on the first play of the second quarter. Dallas tacked on a fourth touchdown with 58 seconds left in the first half, then held off San Francis-

co in the second half. "This week I'm not gonna say a word, but you know how I feel," Johnson said. "All I gotta say is:



Troy Aikman was knocked out of a lopsided game with a concussion, but the Cowboys' quarterback is expected to play against the Bills.

Winning Bills Take Time to Worry About Joe Montana, the Fallen Foe

By Frank Litsky

ORCHARD PARK, New York - While pro football players may not be bero worshipers, they are hero respecters, and a quarterback who has achieved as much over the years as Joe Montana is admired by his peers.

So after the Buffalo Bills' 30-13 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs for the American Football Conference championship and a Super Bowl berth, the victors were concerned over the health of the loser's

Montana was knocked out of the side and Jeff Wright fell on top of promised land, knowing the last ed only 9 of 23 passes for 125 yards, ers credit," said Henry Jones, the

hard, and did not play again.
"The three of us hit him," said
Smith, the All-Pro defensive end. "I think when he came down, his head hit the carpet and he went, 'Ohhh,' and we knew something was wrong with him then. I was trying to ask him if he was all right, but he couldn't comprehend what I was saying."

After the game, Jim Kelly, the Bills quarterback, went over to his opponent and friend.

"How do you feel?" Kelly asked.
"Not good," Montana said.
"Stick in there," Kelly said. There was nowhere for Montana game early in the third quarter when to stick because his seasoo was Phil Hansen tackled him low, Bruce over. The Chiefs had hoped Mon-

him. Montana's head his the ground time they were in a championship with two sacks, one interception Bills' cornerback. "They took away hard, and did not play again. game was 1970, when Montana was and no touchdowns. He scrambled some of the things he wanted to go

The Bills had heard people (not from Buffalo) saying bow wonderful it would be for Montana to return to the Super Bowl, perhaps against his former team, the San Francisco 49ers. That irritated the Bills, especially Smith.

Francisco or Joe Montana against Troy Aikman irritated us," Smith said, "We hadn't even played yet, That's no respect at all. No one as Cover Two. At times, they threw expected us to win it. It was always

'Joe. Joe. Joe.' When Montana was in the game, Smith crashed into him from the tana would finally lead them to the he was unexceptional. He complet-

playing junior high school basket-ball. was a 75-yard drive in 7 plays in 95 seconds at the end of the first half. The threat ended with an end-zone

> "We felt all week that we might oot sack him a lot," Smith said. "But just to get pressure on him. would help us a lot."

interception.

"The fact that everybody wanted to see Joe Mootana against San defense in which the cornerbacks played up on the wide receivers and the two safeties played deep, a scheme known around the league an eight-man front against the Chiefs' running game, daring Montana to pass.

"You've got to give our lineback-

to in his reads, and the front got to

First Quarter

But—Thomas 12 run (Christie kick), 2:71,
KC—FG Lowery 31, 12:46.
KC—FG Lowery 31, 14:21.

Buf—Thomas 3 run | Christie kick), 2:58. Buf—FG Christie 22, 7:54. Bui—FG Christie 25, 12:59,

RISHING—Korkus City, Alien 18-89, Anders 2-1, Montona 1-1, Buffole, Thomas 33-184, K.Dovis 18-22, Raed 1-4, Kelly 2-8.
PASSI MG—Korkus City, Montona 9-29-1-12, Krieg 14-25-1-198, Boffole, Kelly 19-27-51-66, RECEIVING—Korkus City, Coub 4-67, Dovis 5-67, Briefen 4-69, Alien 2-36, McNoir 2-31, Hayes 2-14, E. Thomas 2-12, Hughes 1-1, Anders 1-7, Scott 1-4, Buffole, Med 4-91, Brübick 4-34, Metzielkurs 4-29, Thomas 2-22, Beeba 2-19,

MISSED FIELD GOALS-None

NFL Playoff Picture

First-Round Games

• GREEN BAY PACKERS 28, DETROIT LIONS 24. NEW YORK GIANTS 17.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS 10.

• KANSAS CITY CHIEFS 27 PITTSBURGH STEELERS 24.

• LOS ANGELES RAIDERS 42, DENYER BRONCOS 24.

Second-Round Games

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS 44, NEW YORK GIANTS 3. • DALLAS COWBOYS 27.

GREEN BAY PACKERS 17.

 BUFFALO BILLS 29, LOS ANGELES RAIDERS 23. • KANSAS CITY CHIEFS 28,

HOUSTON OILERS 20. **Conference Titles**

BUFFALO BILLS 30, KAN-SAS CITY CHIEFS 13.

DALLAS COWBOYS 38, SAN FRANCISCO 49ers 21.

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Rabognid:—Philodolphia 52 ISradiey 10),
New York 57 (Ewins 21). Assista—Philodelphia 21 I Barras 6), New York 24 (Storks 9).
Washington 24 U I 3 23—99
Miami 34 35 27 25—113 Micros Williams - 114-514. Chemny 5-105-615; M: Rice 8-14 2-2 21, Smith 6-10 4-5 18, Re-bounds—Woshington 39 I Mureson 71, Microl 51 (Selloy 172). Assista—Woshington 13 I Ad-oms 41, Microl 34 | Smith 15).

Major College Scores

Decad 68, Boston U. 73
Goldudet 116, Bord 61
LeMoyne 98, New Hoven
NYU 76, Cornegie-Mellon
Temple 78, Rubyers 56

Westbrook 100, Green Mountain 67 Georald Tech 74, Virginia.70
Memphis St. 62, Clockmoti 55
Oglethorpe 89, Millsons 77
Sewanee 85, Rhodes 75
South Alobama 72, Arkunsas S

Cornell, 1040 R. Colfoll, Wis. 61
Illinois Westyn 89, Elmiturst 81
Knax 64, Lawrence 63
Michigan 74, Illinois 70
Montrouth, Ill. 81, Belott 78
Si. Norbert 77, Illinois Col. 76, OT
Washington, Ma. 91, Case Western 77
Washington, Ma. 91, Case Western 77

Texas 107, Georgia 94 Idoha St. 91, Socr Howall Pocific 91, 51. Martin's 75

CRICKS ONE DAY SERIES
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ladesh; 184-5 145 overs)

TTALIAN FIRST DIVISION SPANISH FIRST DIVISION 1974 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW

NORTHERN TPLECOM OPEN Final scores Denday from the 7,740-yard 633-seeter), par-72 Tocson Halland Got nortourse in Tocson Arizone (players ore

TRANSACTIONS

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sive coordinator.

NEW ENGLAND—James Busch Ortho

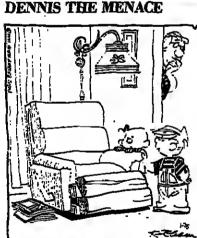
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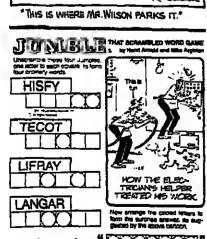
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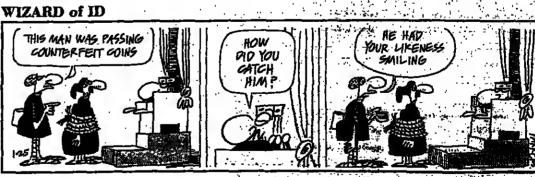








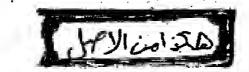


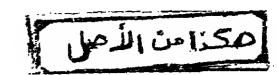


REX MORGAN



GARFIELD SIGH





SPORTS

Harding's Innocent Until Found Guilty

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service

New York Times Service

New York Times Service

New York — As the web of suspicion draws tighter around Tonya Harding, there is a point that must not be dismissed: She has said repeatedly she's impocant of any wrongdoing in the Nancy Kerrigan case. The most that anyone has been able to pin on her is guilt by association. If nothing else changes, that ought not to be enough to keep her from competing on the U.S. figure skating team in the Olympic spent month in Lillehammer, Norway. So far, however, the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Figure Skating Association have so far demonstrated a lack of promiety and courage.

strated a lack of propriety and courage.

Ever since Harding's bodygnard, Shawn Eckardt, was charged, the USOC and the figure-skating association have been dithering about whether Harding should be allowed to compete in Norway. This is whether Harding should be allowed to compete in Norway. This is confusing because I saw with my own eyes the national championships in Detroit, when Harding won the title and the right to state in the Olympics. To me, her status is crystal clear. She won, she goes.

The world has been appalled over the attack on Kerrigan, Harding's chief figure-skating rival in this country. Kerrigan was struck above the right knee by an assailant and was mable to connecte in the champion-

for Frank

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ships in which she was favored. She nonetheless was named to the U.S. team, along with Harding. Even if Kerrigan had been physically able to skate in Detroit and won, Harding would have come in second and still

been a member of the Olympic team.
But the USOC is deeply troubled about Harding and, regrettably, its

own image.

If Harding is charged in the assent — as her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, as well as Eckardt and two others have been — then it is certain at the USOC will seek to prevent her from competing. All that is certain at this point, however, is that those four men have been arrested. But Gillooly and Eckardt are not candidates to skate for the United States in the Olympics. Tonya Harding is. And it is her case, and it alone, that the

Olympic committee and the skating association must be concerned with Chrough her lawyer, Robert C. Weaver Jr., Harding has "categorically" denied any involvement, Her long-time coach, Diane Rawinson, has said that Harding is "an innocent victim." And Deputy Police Chief Benny Napoleon, who has been overseeing the investigation in Detroit, said that the police there had found no evidence against Harding.

T SEEMS IMPROBABLE that if all this plotting against Kertigan were going on, Harding would have been unaware of it. But stranger things have happened. And unless she admits complicity, or is legally detained, or the crime is proved against her in court — a process that could take months — then she is imnocent until proved guilty.

LeRoy T. Walker, the president of the USOC, said he thought that "a

voluntary withdrawal by Harding would be the easiest possible out." He said that he was carefully monitoring public opinion on this issue.

What does public opinion have to do with this? The woman won the title. She claims innocence. The rest is a sort of vigilantism.

At times like this, important officials, not bureaucatic satraps, must take a stand on what's right, not just what's politically correct, or "messiant".

The USOC says that if Harding goes to Lillehammer, it would have trouble keeping the news media from overrunning the figure-skating people, that it would cause security problems, and that it would "take away" from the training and publicity for the other athletes.

The other athletes have their own, focused agendas, which is why they

can handle security. As for the skaters, they'll work things out.

The skating association must submit the names of its team members to the Olympic committee by Jan. 31. After that, the USOC itself will have jurisdiction.

The fact is, justice delayed is justice denied. Harding ought to be assured by the Olympic committee that, short of a confession by Harding or a judgment against her in court, she has earned the right to skate in the



Todd Martin lost seven pounds and two toe nails, but won his match against Xavier Danfresne.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Wilhe Mays wasn't thrilled to be accepting the National League's most valuable player award for his godson, Barry Bonds, whom, Mays said, was "100

busy" to show up.
"We gave him \$47 million," Mays, a special assistant to the San Francisco Giants'

president, Peter Magowan, said Sunday

night. "He can pick up his award."

Bonds, who signed a record \$43.75 million

six-year deal in December 1992, won the NL's award for the third time in four seasons.

Mays, a two-time MVP and a Hall of Famer,

didn't sound like he was joking in his barbs.

Mays Finds Fault With an Absent MVP, Bonds

"Whenever you win an award, you have to pick it up," he said at the annual dinner of the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers

Mays also said he had told Bonds not to

compare himself with his godfather quite

"I played 20 years," Mays said he told him.

Mays said he would leave a message for

"I'm going to put a little note on it," he

said. "It's not for you, Barry, its for the team

and the San Francisco Giants."

Bonds and the National League's rookie of

Association of America.

Bonds with the award.

"Then you can talk about it."

5th-Set Loss Ends Hopes Of Wilander in Australia

MELBOURNE — MaliVai satisfying to be able to grind Washington outlasted Mats Williamder in a five-set match Monday Wilander and Washington, lucklander in a five-set match Monday night, ending the veteran Swede's fairy-tale run at the Australian

Washington dominated the final set after the two had earlier traded stroke for stroke and error for error en route to a score of 6-7 (7-9), 6-2, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-1.

The unseeded Washington, a 24-year-old American ranked 26th, advanced to his first Grand Slam

Wilander, a 29-year-old returning to the tournament he won three times in the 1980s, simply ran out of steam. Two years in retirement during which he flirted with a rock music career, took their toll in a contest that lasted four hours.

"He started to go wide and for forehand cross-courts, and it was taking its toll on me." Wilander said. "I feel I had the opportunity to win the match, but I just couldn't pull it off. There were a couple of points I choked on."

The Swede, now ranked 322d in the world, was given a wild card entry into the tournament, which he first won in 1983.

Washington now will meet No. 9 seed Todd Martin in an all-American quarterfinal on Wednesday.

"I think I was up and down throughout the match," Washington said, "There were times, especially in the two tiebreakers, where

the year, Mike Piazza of the Los Angeles

Dodgers, were the only no-shows from the BBWAA award winners. Piazza remained in

Los Angeles for the funeral of Michael Scul-

ly, n son of the Dodgers' broadcaster, Vm Scully, who was killed in a helicopter crash

Mays mentioned former opponents Jackie

"Why don't I have an award?" Mays asked

Then he decided he didn't want one like

"All those guys are dead," he said.

Robinson and Roberto Clemente, who have

awards named after them.

I was making a lot of errors. It's

ily, got to play in the cool evening air after Stefan Edberg, Thomas Muster and Martin won day matches in searing heat. Two-time champion Edherg

made light of temperatures that reached 39 degrees centigrade (102 Fahrenheit) and breezed by Iellow Swede Lars Jonsson, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, maintaining his record of reaching at least the quarterfinals here every vear since 1984.

Muster, the sixth-seeded Austrian, who has not dropped a set in four matches at the National Tennis Center, downed No. 12 seed Alexander Volkov, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, on center court as the mercury rose in the morning.

Martin, a Wimbledon quarterfinalist last year, advanced with a 6-7 3-7), 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3 victory over 125th-ranked Xavier Daufresne of Belgium after trailing by a set and

"I didn't feel very good at the time and I knew I wouldn't feel very good in a fifth set," Martin

match, and they made a combined

133 errors. Martin made most of the mistakes, but he also made far more winners as be overcame debydration, a bloody nose, blisters on his feet and two torn toenails caused by his sneakers sticking to the

"It was just a matter of staying ing ended the match 3.25 kilograms (seven pounds) lighter than when

Jonsson returned well, but had net and made a number of killing

"I played O.K. under the circumstances," said No. 4 seed Edherg, the Australian Open winner in 1985 and 1987. "It is never easy to play well in the heat, but I played as well as I needed to play."
Edberg showed the heat had not

sapped his strength by jumping over the net at the end of the match. Earlier in the day, the heat did undermine Volkov's will.

When I was warming up, I de-cided it was too hot for me," said Volkov, a semifinalist at last year's U.S. Open. "I couldn't get into the match because I was thinking of

the heat." Musicr rubbed his face with ice to keep himself cool, but was pre-sented with few problems by Vol-kov, who made 10 volleying errors. 53 unforced errors in all and 14 double faults in a contest that lasted only 100 minutes.

"I had no more power to tight against myself," the Russian said. Muster made his second successive Grand Slam quarterfinal after also making the last eight at last year's U.S. Open. The 26-year-old Austrian was hit by a drunk driver in 1989 at a tournament in Miami and suffered severe knee injuries, but has regained his place in the top 10 and won a career-high seven

tournaments last year. Muster and Edberg now will play each other in Wednesday's QUARTETS.

"He's a tough competitor," said Edberg, "He's solid off the ground, tough mentally and physically very Strong,

In other men's quarterfinal Both men were wilting by the matches, top seed Pete Sampras end of the 3-bour, 24-minute will play No. 10 Magnus Gustafsson and defending champion Jim Courier will play No. 5 Goran lvanisevic.

All four women's quarterfinals were slated for Tnesday, with three-time champion and top seed Steffi Graf facing the No. 16 seed from the United States, 17-year-old Lindsay Davenport. No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez Vi-

cool and coping with the heat as cario plays No. B Manuela Ma-best I possibly could," he said, hav-leeva-Fragniere, No. 3 Conchita leeva-Fragniere, No. 3 Conchita Martinez faces No. 10 Kimiko Date and No. 4 Gabriela Sabatini plays No. 5 Iana Novotna,

Graf is bidding for her fourth straight title in a Grand Slam event no luck in attempting to pass Ed-berg, who had a superb touch at the pion Monica Seles, who has not played since being stabbed in Hamburg in April.

No one other than Graf or Seles has won a Grand Slam women's singles title since 1990.

MEN'S SINGLES, FOURTH ROUND MEN'S SNGLES, FOURTH ROUND Motival Weshindre, U.S. det, Mats Wilander, Sweden, 64 (7-9), 6-2, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-1; Tood Martin 19, U.S., det, Xavier Doubresne, Belolum, 6-7 (3-7), 7-6 U-5), 6-3, 6-3; Shelm: Edberg (A), Sweden, det, Lors Jonsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4; Thomas Muster (6), Austria, det, Alexander Volkay (17), Ruzako, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2,

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LEGAL SERVICES

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Case Against SIDELINES Harding Said

Compiled by Our Staff Prom Dispatches PORTLAND, Oregon - Authorities feel they now have enough evidence to arrest skating star Tonya Harding in connection with the assault on rival Nancy Kerrigan, The Oregonian newspaper re-ported Monday.

To Increase

cials wanted to "exhaust all possi-bilities for strengthening the case before making a final decision." Both an FBI spokesman and Norm Frink, the Multnomah County deputy district attorney, declined comment on The Orego-nian report. Frink said the grand jury would take no further testimony Monday, and declined to say when new witnesses would appear. The primary reason for the cau-

tion, sources told the newspaper, is that investigators and prosecutors are aware of the international spotlight focused on them and do not want to bring charges against Harding that might not stick in court. According to the newspaper, most but not all of the case against Harding is built from statements

from three of the four men charged in the case. Harding, issuing a statement through her lawyer, Dennis Rawlinson, said: "I deny all allegations that I was involved in any way in the Nancy Kerrigan assault."

She presented again at the usual

She practiced again at the usual risk at a shopping mall and skated strongly for an hour before photographers, reporters and shoppers.

Figure-skating officials were still.

in a holding pattern on Harding's Olympic eligibility.

"We're reviewing out options and just waiting," said Claire Ferguson, president of the U.S. Figure Skating Association.

The grand jury has until Feb. 3 to issue its report, three days after the skaring association must name its team and nine days before the Winter Olympics begin in Norway.

England Announcement 'This Week'

LONDON (Reuters) — "There will be an announcement this week" cading the long hunt, and Terry Venables's long wait, for England's new soccer manager, Graham Kelly, the English Football Association's chief executive, said Monday.

Although some members of the selection panel still doubt the former Tottenham chief executive's suitability because of allegations about his financial dealings, Kelly said that "at the moment everybody knows Terry Venables is the hot lavorite" to succeed Graham Taylor.

• France, which did not qualify for the World Cup, has scheduled a terr of Japan phaying in the Kirn Cup against Argentina and Japan.

tour of Japan. playing in the Kirin Cup against Argentina and Japan. France will play Argentina on May 26 and Japan on May 29, with Argentina and the hosts meeting on May 23. (AFP)

It quoted sources as saying offiils wanted to "exhaust all possiilities for strengthening the case
efore making a final decision."

Both an FBI spokesman and
form Frink, the Multnomah

Box Groudins dominated French soccer in the mid-1980s

before the rise of Olympique Marseille, could receive several years in prison if convicted. He and his son, Eric, are accused of taking 10 million francs in kickbacks from contractors in the project to convert an 18th

century chateau into a sports center.

Bez, who blames his legal problems on an alleged plot by his former rival, Olympique Marseille owner Bernard Tapie, is separately being investigated for financial mismanagement of the club.

For the Record

The International Tennis Federation, rejecting an appeal by U.S. officials, upheld its one-match Davis Cup suspension of Andre Agassi for refusing to play his reverse singles match against the Bahamas because the best-of-five contest had already been decided. He can not play in the first-round match against India in March.

The International Anateur Athletic Federation said it will nearly double its number of surprise, out-of-competition drug tests this year—having made 476 tests in 27 countries last year, of which 4 percent proved positive — and would conduct tests this year in 50 countries and concentrate on top athletes.

(AP)

concentrate on top athletes.

John Madden, who has spent the past 15 years with CBS, will join Fox Broadcasting Co. next year as its lead football analyst. Fox Sports' president, David Hill, announced. Madden has signed a four-year contract, reportedly for \$32 million; sources close to negotiations, asking to remain anonymous, said Madden's broadcast partner of 13 years, Pat Summerall, had signed with Fox "some weeks ago."

(AP)

Francesco Moser, 42, the Italian cyclist attempting to regain the hour record from Britain's Graham Boardman, said in Bordeaux he was definitively retiring and returning to Italy.

A badly decomposed body found in the mud flats of San Francisco Bay was identified as that of Ron Hansen, a jockey who won nearly 3,700 races and earned purses worth \$36.6 million. He had been missing since an Oct. 1 car crash on the San Matco Bridge. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Asita Wachter, the defending women's World Cap champion who is currently third in the overall standings, is undergoing treatment for torn ligaments in her left ankle and will not ski in Saturday's downhill race in Garmisch-Partenkinchen, Germany, but is hopeful of competing in a super-g race Sunday, the Austria Press Agency reported.

(AP)

Beats Rutgers After a Scare

The Associated Press high 31 points and was 5-for-7

McKie had 18 points at halftime, when the Owls (11-2, 4-1 Atlantic 10) held a 46-28 lead Sunday. But

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

the round became a struggle as Rutgers (5-9, 1-4) — which has lost seven of nine — went on a 13-0 run to get to 46-41 with 14:55 to play.

"We were just standing there serving hot dogs and hamburgers," crid Tomothe's condensate the Change Change of the standard of the condensate the change of th

said Temple's coach, John Chancy. "I don't know what we were doing out there but it wasn't playing bas-

ketball."
MeKie, who also got 11 re-bounds, sank a 3-pointer to end the Owls' malaise. They had missed six

scored the game's final nine points.
No. 15 Michigan 74, Minois 70:
Jalen Rose scored 25 points and
Juwan Howard, recovered from the

the Illini (10-4, 3-2). No. 17 Georgia Tech 74, Vinginia 70: Travis Best and James Forrest

ia (10-6, 4-2).
Memphis State 62, No. 19 Cincinnati 55: Host Memphis State (6-9, 1-4 Great Midwest Conference) four points in the second half.

No. 11 Temple

Aaron McKie soored a seasonfrom 3-point range as No. 11 Temple won its lifth straight with a 78-56 defeat of Rutgers in Piscataway,

in key U.S. cities.

shots and made five turnovers during the Scarlet Knights' run. The Scarlet Knights pulled to 69-56 with 3:48 left, but the Owls

chicken pox, had 20 as Michigan (12-4, 4-2 Big Ten) wen on the road T.J. Wheeler had 23 points for

each scored 20 points as Georgia Tech (11-5, 2-3 Atlantic Coast Conference) won at home. Junior Burrough had 18 points for Virgin-

scored 21 straight points midway through the first half and ended its eight-game losing streak. Cincin-nati (12-5, 1-2) got no closer than

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NORTH AMERICA

The Eternal Butler

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

ONDON - From P. G. Wodehouse's Jeeves to Stevens, the self-effacing narrator of "The Remains of the Day," the butler has been a fixture of English

upper-class mythology. Mannered, loyal and discreet, the good butler is also unflappable to a fault, a trait perhaps best underscored by a man who once worked for Lord Dunsany, the Irish poet.

After a group of hooligans ransacked rooms and sel fires inside Dunsary Castle early this century. he intercepted the fleeing invaders at the front door and politely in-quired: "And who shall I say

But life and times have changed for Britain's serving classes. First of all, there are far fewer butlers; estimates run to the hundreds instead nf the 18,000-plus in the years be-

Moreover, the modern butler is less the faithful personal servant than the professional household manager and organizer, says Ivor Spencer, the founder of the Ivor Spencer International School for Butler Administrators/ Personal Assistants ("Trained British

Students still learn how to iron the creases out of the morning newspaper, and lay nut an employer's clothes. But Spencer says that there is no reason that they should end up dispirited and lonely, like Stevens, after a life devoted selflessly in the service of their

I am sure it is a wonderful movie," said Spencer, referring to Anthony Hopkins's portrayal of Stevens in the film version of Kazno Ishiguro's masterful novel. "But it does give the wrong idea entirely. Being a butler is not an act of selfless loyalty. It is a profession and a business

Last October, Spencer, as the founder of Britain's premier butlering school, sent to new and budding butler candidates into the world, most of whom were quickly snapped up for service in the United States and the Middle East.

A knowledge of fine wine and good food is essential, he said, but a butler these days must also know something about accounting, mak- yes, that was true."

ing travel arrangements and driv-ing the children to school. In return for working a dawn-

to-evening schedule, he said, a hutler today will carn a starting wage of \$35,000, including private medical care, food and accommodations and use of his employer's car. Salaries for more experienced butlers range up to \$65,000. Spen-

In London, agencies providing help to domestic clients say that builers and well-schooled servants are in great demand, although the employers these days tend to be husiness people and foreigners new money rather than old.

Still, the hutler of choice among all clients, fnreign and domestic, is an Englishman, underscoring, perhaps, the fictional Stevens's argument that only the English, as a race, are capable of the necessary emotional restraint to be good ser-

"It is for that reason." Stevens said, "that when you think of a great butler, he is bound, almost by definition, to be an English-

The butler's new world is also more precarinus and less certain than the structured life known to feeves and Stevens.

Like everyone else these days, butlers are not guaranteed jnbs for

Few families are ready to show the kind of gentle fealty demon-strated early this century by Lady Astor, the U.S.-bora heiress and first woman elected to Partiament. when a longtime family butler threatened to leave after a house-

"In that case," replied Lady Astor, "tell me where you are going, because I am coming with you."

Spencer says he believes that some people with money hire English butlers these days because they are, quite simply, a status symbol.
"I had a client in Oklahoma

who called me one day and asked if it was all right if he had his new butler answer the phone by saying, 'This is the so-and-so residence the under-butler speaking," said Spencer, "I told him I thought it was perfectly fine, but I thought he only had one hutler. He said,

Sexual Harassment, the Cliff-Hanger

By Paula Span

Washington Pass Service
TEW YORK — Michael Crichton figures he was the only person in the United States who watched Clarence Thomas's confirmation hearings, heard Anita Hill's cool accusations and Thomas's furious response, and thought, "I hope this doesn't blow the story I want to write."

A couple of years before, at a hrunch, someone had told Crichton about a particularly intriguing sexual harassment case. "Two people who'd previously had an af-fair, lived their lives

which jumped quickly to the top of The Washington Post's and The New York Times's best-seller lists. Naturally, he's

swathed it in thriller-chiller plot twists (as in the best-selling "Rising Sun") and high-tech high jinks (as in the even better-selling "Jurassic Park"). The book rattles

along at the pace of a Hollywood cliff-

hanger, which after a reported \$3.5 million movie sale it will eventually become. But

the essential tale - cynics are already

calling it Harassic Park - is of gender and

power. "I regard it as a contribution to solving the problem" of harassment.

For in "Disclosure," Crichton has made

the embarrassed victim of harassment a

sweetly naive male (when men account for

only a fraction of harassment claims) and

the boss who ravages him a deceitful, pow-er-thirsty female. The role reversal may

not endear him to the women who want to solve the problem. "It is ironic," says Ruth

Jones, staff attorney with the NOW Legal

Defense and Education Fund. "ft's not a

major motion picture until a man is ha-

"I hardly think, based on his own com-

ments, that this book will do a service in

the fight against sexual harassment," ob-served Ellen Bravo, executive director of 9 to 5 National Association of Working

Women, "I'd understand better if he just

said, I know a way to make a lot of money

on this book."

That Crichton knows how to make

money on books is not in question. Nearly

a million copies of "Disclosure" are flood-

Crichton says, straight-faced.

apart for many years, had in effect competed for the same job," Crichton recounts. "One person got it and then something hap-pened behind closed

doors. In the aftermath,

each accused the other

of harassment. How

In 'Disclosure,' Crichton has made the victim a sweetly naive male. was the company going to begin to proceed?" That incident forms the crux of Crichton's novel, "Disclosure,"

bility of a sexual harassment charge as: a) a weapon whose abuse can undermine justice and corporate coexistence and, h) the cause of great tension and mistrust even when the weapon isn't used. Crichton was careful to give some of his sexist dialogue to women, to create a humane female boss as well as the fanged nne, to introduce both swinish and sympa-thetic men. A self-described "egalitarian feminist," he can sound rather like Betty Friedan, circa 1972. Still, the novel exudes a noticeable whiff of male resentment and aggrievement at the shape the new order seems to be taking.
What does Crichton think about sexual

people know.

a practicing physician - ever since.

harassment? In a speech he has also given his hero's attorney (a Hispanic woman, no less) to deliver, he describes a spectrum. "There's a certain kind of behavior, unfortunately still all too common, that everyone—except the person doing it—would agree is bad." He's talking about groping, propositions, blatant quid pro quos. "It's wrong, it's demeaning, it's illegal." The other end of the spectrum is "a thoughtless comment, an off-color joke, inappropriate and tasteless, but not harassment. To bring claims on the basis of that behavior is very damaging.

Between them lies the much-touted "large gray area, a kind of societal battleground," Crichton says. The old understandings no longer apply; the new ones have yet to develop; in the uncomfortable interim, "corporate life will continue to

have a very messy quality."

But women involved in combating harassment have fundamental disagreements with Crichton's spectrum. Very few of the charges that women bring concern a taste-



Michael Crichton sees his novel "as a contribution to solving the problem."

line behavior, Jones has found. "Womenare not going to court because of compli-ments about hair or dress. Most women who are victims of harassment, the behavior is so offensive that they're just trying to get through the day or find another job

Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, takes issue with one of Crichton's more provocative statistics: that although only 5 percent of harassment claims are brought by men against women, only 5 percent of corporate supervisors are women, suggesting that women are as likely to harass as men

Only a handful of the most senior executives at Fortune 500 companies are wom-en, Ireland replies, But the Bureau of Labor Statistics puts the proportion of women among all executives, administrators and managers at a far heftier 42 percent. "And it isu't only at the highest levels

that sexual harassment occurs; it's wherever there are differences in authority," Ire-land says. "I don't think it's accurate to say that once women have 50 percent of the power we'll do 50 percent of the harassing. It isn't borne out by the evidence to date."

However feisty he may be on the page. in person Crichton doesn't really want to slug it out either. Asked about his argument that women in power are as likely to harass, he quibbles about Ireland's num-bers, then says: "The book puts it forward very tentatively. We're operating in an area of insufficient information and in-tense dogmatic cross fire. I can't argue on the basis of fact. Only really, in the end, my experience is that men and women are equally good, equally bad, equally stupid, equally smart. Which is why I'm an egalitarian feminist. So I would not expect to see a difference in abuse of power.

PEOPLE

Who's Taking Sides In GATT Culture Wars?

One of France's leading film executives is in hor water after he said that the earthquake in Los Angeles proved that God was on France's side in the GATI movie industry wars, Daniel Toscan on Plantier, a frequent participant in the deliate about cultural quotas and subsidies. hasn't denied the quote, but says it was off the record. Journalists at Agence France-Presse, which carried the statement, are not amused The journalists' unions said the remarks were not off the record, and added: "It is not up to journalists to censor themselves to protect personalines from their slips." Among other things that weren't censored, Tos-can du Plantier said of the carthquake: "I would have preferred that fives had been spared, but God is croel - we've known that for a long time."

Steven Spielberg won Golden Globe awards for best dramatic picture and best director for "Schindler's List." Golden Globes. awarded by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, also went to Tom Hanles (best actor, "Philadel-phia") and highly Hunter (best ac-tress, "The Piano").

Barbara Carilland says she is the inspiration behind Prime Minister John Major's back to basics campaign. The 92-year-old queen of ro-mance said she told Major at a lunch last year. I give my readers what they want - good moral stories" and "I pointed him back to basics."

Burt Reynolds and Loni Ander-son have agreed to a settlement in their divorce: She gets \$2 million and a vacation house; he gets the rest. Custody of their adopted son, Quinton, 5, must still be arranged.

Princess Disms, who bowed out of public life last month, screamed in rage at a photographer who took pictures of her outside a tennis club. the Daily Mirror reported. Diana said in December that she was giving up public duty because she needed more originary. She said media attention was partly the cause.

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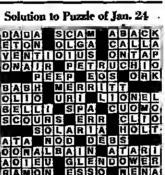
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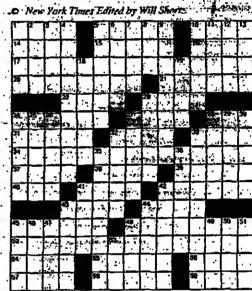
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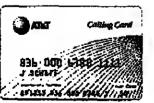
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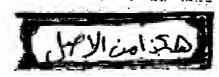
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